WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

MARKET REVIEWS AND PRICES CURRENT, TRADE NEWS, IMPORTS & EXPORTS OF

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers—No. 3 PARK PLACE—NEW YORK

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VOL. II NEW YORK, JUNE 7, 1916 No. 39

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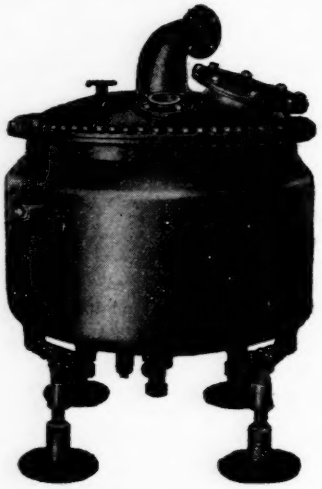

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WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

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THE RISE AND FALL OF QUICKSILVER

One of the most remarkable incidents of the most remarkable era in the history of the drug trade has been the phenomenal rise and fall in the price of quicksilver. In January, 1915, the price of quicksilver had not been greatly affected by the war. Quotations were around $55.00 for a flask of 75 pounds. In February the market had weakened and offerings were made at about three dollars under this price. From then on, however, there was a gradual upward trend. By December, 1915, the price had mounted to $105, but the end was not yet. During the early part of this year the prices continued to climb, and $300 was the maximum reached. Then began a decline as sensational as the rapid advance, until today quicksilver may be had in the New York market at from $75 to $78 for flasks of 75 pounds.

THE STATE OF THE DRUG MARKET

Trading in drugs and chemicals has been quieter during the past month than at any time since hostilities began in Europe, according to the views of some dealers in the New York market. Buyers are believed to be holding off in the expectation that prices may be lower on many items. There is a difference of opinion in the New York market as to the future course of prices. In a general way it may be said that chemicals which can be and are being manufactured in this country will probably be offered at lower prices because of gradually increasing production, and in some instances greater supplies of raw materials. But in chemicals and botanical drugs, for which we depend on foreign supply greater strength is expected to develop as the demand begins for fall trade.

There is some expectation that prices of vegetable oils, especially those coming from the Far East, may be lower because of better freight conditions in the Pacific. Spice traders, however, who also import from the Far East, adhere to the belief that values of some spices, especially peppers, will be enhanced before autumn.

The situation in some respects is even more chaotic than it has been during the past year, because until lately it could be assumed that almost any change in price that occurred would be upward, whereas at present traders are unable to tell whether the trend of any article is apt to be up or down. This uncertainty extends to all buyers and users of drugs and chemicals and accounts in large measure for the present hand to mouth buying that characterizes the market.

ENGLAND'S INTERFERENCE WITH U. S. TRADE

London today is the chemical center of Europe, and England the virtual clearing house for all over-seas transactions in drugs and chemicals for neutrals and belligerents alike. What is more, she aspires ultimately to assume the same position in reference to the entire world. To this end she is laying an excellent foundation by the methods, which her position as "ruler of the seas" permits her to pursue.

Through the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the

Board of Trade, England can and is said to be willing to place American consumers and manufacturers in connection with *British* consumers and manufacturers and vice versa. The Intelligence Branch is said to be in possession of the history of almost every commodity on the face of the earth. How this knowledge is being gained, and how much is reserved for the confidential use of her internal commercial interests, is another matter. This we know: every drug, chemical or product exported to or imported from Europe is on sufferance from England. To gain her permission for the movement of goods in either direction, American dealers must furnish proof of the origin and guarantee the destination of every article, and every step incident thereto must be described. The very vitals of a business organization must be exposed to gain the consent to barter and trade with either neutrals or Allies.

Sweden has refused to abide by the rules promulgated by England governing the imports into Sweden from sources other than Britain or British possessions, and the war trade act specifically prohibits individuals from making agreements with foreign powers in regard to the final disposition of goods after entering that country. How much longer must the United States suffer from these intolerable indignities which strike at the very foundation of her foreign commercial prestige?

THE PERMANENCE OF CERTAIN LATELY DEVELOPED INDUSTRIES

Any forecasts of the future in the chemical and drug trades must be, under present abnormal conditions, like those concerning the weather—subject to considerable modification. We all know that a sudden cessation of the war will introduce new relations, force readjustments, diminish commercial activities now at feverish speed, play havoc with price lists, stifle projects in the bud, throttle infant enterprise and sadly curtail the looked for profits of well developed industries. Our newly made commercial barons will become as mere baronets and our late captains of industry whose titles have been won by far distant battles in which they never fought, will be reduced to the rank of privates.

When all is said and done, however, when the tremendous falling off in foreign trade comes, whether it comes suddenly which is unlikely, or slowly, there is a factor in the growth and permanence of our recently arrived at supremacy in certain fields of manufacture which must be considered. It is true our exports may diminish, and the invasion of foreign goods may grow greater daily with the return of peace. These influences from without are sure, and we can count upon their nature if we cannot predict their extent; but there is a counter force with which our trade prophets of the future have perhaps reckoned too little. It is the momentum of such American enterprises which, while they have received their chief impetus from the war, do not owe their whole existence to it, and rest on an economic base as well established as that in any other country. *A priori* one might reason that after the war, things will tend to the same arrangement as heretofore, each nation making that which its national genius best fits it for, and one might assume that America will not materially affect the former balance of manufacture. Since business is after all a species of battle, natural competition develops those products in each country, which can be best or most cheaply made there without the goad of war. When war does occur, this balance is disturbed and an artificial stimulus is given to manufactures which would not develop under open competition. But this balance must return, in that it is founded on certain determined relations which are again operative with the return of peace. This rule would hold true for the balance of trade between nations which had approached the perfection of their economic development, but is not true for such a country as America, and finds little application in the relations of countries so dissimilar as our own and Germany, for example.

As a matter of fact, there are thousands of materials that we do not make at all that we could make in open competition with Europe if the preliminary cost of setting up a plant could be charged off the books. This first cost has been just enough in many lines of manufacture to deflect capital into other fields. Now the war in numberless instances has enabled the manufacturer in America to do this readily. Many American contracts for foreign supplies were calculated on the necessity or probability of "scrapping" all the plant within a short period. This was, of course, for such supplies as were only to be made during war time, and offered little hope of a permanent market. But is it hazardous to believe that manufacturers of more staple goods have reaped such profits on their new-found business as to enable them to charge off plant if they be so minded. They could thus continue in competition after the war with their momentum untrammeled by that proportion of friction in business progress which the interest on cost of plant investment corresponds to.

OUR TRADE WITH CANADA AFTER THE WAR

There has already been some talk that Canada may after the war establish a high protective tariff for the purpose of building up her own industries and assisting the Motherland, England, to recoup her heavy losses sustained during the European War. That such a tariff would have a tremendous effect upon our trade with Canada in drugs and medicines, chemicals and dyes will be readily admitted. England is already making plans to capture as much of this trade as possible, and with the help of a tariff on American goods and the possibility that competing English-made goods may be admitted free of duty it may mean that many American manufacturers will establish branch factories in Canada rather than give up the trade which they have spent many years in establishing.

The Chemist and Druggist of London, England, publishes some interesting statistics, showing the relative business in chemicals, drugs and allied products done by the four leading commercial nations, United States, England, France and Germany in Canada before the war. These figures show up greatly to the credit of the American manufacturers. We think our readers will be much interested in studying the comparisons, hence we are publishing the complete figures on another page of this issue.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* readily admits that one of the chief reasons for German goods being bought in foreign countries was the fact that "the German trader readily gave the buyer very cheap credit." This we well know to have been true in South America, where the English emulated this German plan of long extended credits. The result was that American manufacturers preferred to sell at home, where they could get payment for their goods within 30 days, instead of waiting three or six months for their money when they did business with South America. After the war, however, conditions are apt to be reversed.

ENGLAND'S TRADE WITH CANADA LARGE

United States is the Only Country Which Rivals Mother Country in Business in Drugs, Chemicals, Dyes, Etc., Done With the Dominion

The United States is the only country which rivals England in the quantity of business in drugs and chemicals, dyes, etc., done with Canada, according to The Chemist and Druggist of London, which publishes the following interesting statistics analyzing Canada's trade:

Table A.
Imports of Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, etc.

		1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
From United Kingdom	dut..	$ 811,590	$ 974,900	$1,036,449	$1,181,836	$1,155,024
	free..	1,474,605	1,678,188	1,770,139	1,975,890	1,828,245
From United States	dut..	1,484,831	1,686,272	1,886,619	2,336,885	2,185,294
	free..	5,187,156	6,259,968	5,956,606	6,385,068	5,741,324
From Germany	dut..	96,602	119,970	125,552	194,448	227,386
	free..	246,819	323,052	386,622	555,457	558,466
From France	dut..	130,744	164,536	196,909	259,294	306,224
	free..	164,333	222,141	302,393	337,865	280,834

Table B.
Imports of Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, etc., into Canada from the United Kingdom.

		1912	1913	1914
Acids	$ dut.	62,133	75,440	75,088
Bleaching-powder	lb. free	8,885,420	8,132,419	5,011,323
Cream of tartar	lb. free	133,142	131,009	76,159
Cyanides	lb. free	330,721	601,133	685,068
Iodine, crude	lb. free	9,837	13,420	7,530
Medicinal, chem., and pharm. preps., incl, proprietaries (dry)	$ dut.	353,057	396,016	450,771
Do. (all other)	$ dut	28,900	48,754	49,508
Morphine	oz. dut.	440	2,030	4,280
Quicksilver	lb. free	55,585	76,946	106,430
Quinine, salts of	oz. free	95,892	36,396	25,053
Spirits and strong waters	gals. dut.	1,025	1,171	2,047
Sulphuric ether, chloroform, etc.	$ dut.	5,362	6,853	27,706
Surgical dressings	$ dut.	58,989	55,251	75,307
Tartaric acid	lb. free	76,901	47,066	68,721
Perfumery	$ dut.	62,381	68,859	78,461
Photo. dry plates	$ dut.	36,711	44,758	55,224
Toilet-soap	$ dut.	60,099	75,691	64,485

Table C.
Imports of Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, etc., into Canada from the United States.

		1912	1913	1914
Acids	$ dut.	177,620	198,493	176,960
Acids	$ free	24,529	38,959	64,938
Antimony salts	lb. free	10,745	39,523	15,586
Surgical dressings	$ dut.	94,964	141,986	162,214
Bleaching-powder	lb. free	2,855,144	2,889,349	8,259,287
Cream of tartar	lb. free	293,563	288,401	292,881
Cyanides	lb. free	306,300	340,330	928,707
Roots, medicinal	lb. free	24,102	30,670	24,462
Iodine, crude	lb. free	97,251	66,477	24,087
Medicinal, chem., and pharm. preps., incl, proprietaries (dry)	$ dut.	476,330	554,131	524,321
Do. (all others)	$ dut.	92,297	99,861	92,117
Morphine	oz. dut.		5	207
Quicksilver	lb. free	47,275	71,591	96,313
Quinine, salts of	oz. free	66,742	87,253	102,511
Spirits and strong waters	gal. dut.	2,233	2,496	2,735
Sulphuric ether	lb. dut.	24,665	33,239	34,704
Tartaric acid	lb. free	3,591	3,554	3,791

Table D.
Imports of Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, etc., into Canada from France.

		1912	1913	1914
Bleaching-powder	lb free	247,857	256,086	37,536
Cream of tartar	lb. free	1,103,073	1,214,374	1,218,529
Medicinal, chem., and pharm. preps., incl, proprietaries	$ dut.	140,199	183,587	201,305
Sodachlorate	lb. free	684,972	319,755	320,951
Spirits and strong waters	gal. dut.	601	767	579
Tartaric acid	lb. free	14,000	28,560	71,214
Wines, medicinal	gal. dut.	6,490	11,195	15,906

Table E.
Imports of Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, etc., into Canada from Germany.

		1912	1913	1914
Acids	$ dut	6,981	13,793	11,795
Acids	$ free	7,203	8,029	13,357
Antimony salts	lb. free	9,296	15,510	1,179
Bleaching-powder	lb. free	282,663	252,599	444,475
Cyanide	lb. free	51	83,280	1,715
Medicinal, chem., and pharm. preps., incl, proprietaries	$ dut.	22,764	55,064	59,512
Quinine, salts of	oz.	19,915	30,291	2,673
Sulphuric ether, chloroform, and hyd. perox.	$ dut.	3,525	2,438	3,821
Tartaric acid xtals	lb. free	175,235	173,968	184,700

The Chemist and Druggist continues:

"It is a remarkable fact that although Germany's efforts in Canada have been characterised by the same thoroughness and efficiency which have distinguished her commercial campaign in other countries, the total volume of her trade year after year has still remained small compared with the U.K. and U.S.A., but she scored in certain lines of duty-free chemicals for which she has cheap raw materials. Aniline and coal-tar dyes, which are free of duty, add greatly to the volume of German exports to Canada, but Great Britain supplied the bulk of the cyanides. The trade in glycerin was divided among Great Britain, Germany, and the United States. The mother-country supplied $500,000 worth of medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, against $616,000 from the United States, including proprietary medicines, which Uncle Sam widely advertises in Canada. Apart from this, however, there will be room after the war for a more aggressive campaign on the part of British makers of pharmaceutical preparations. There is high regard in the Dominion for British medical supplies of all kinds, and the leading British houses have active representatives there and many of them carry stock, but it is felt this country should have a larger share of the Canadian business, and greater energy than ever will be required in order to retain our present position in Canada. There is a general disposition to believe that a large number of American manufacturers will build branch factories in the Dominion, and this applies to pharmacy as well as other industries. The underlying idea is not only to cater for the demands of the Canadian market, but to be in a position to enjoy as manufacturers in Canada the benefits of any tariff legislation which may be enacted after the war. American manufacturers would then be in a position to export the products of their Canadian factories to countries which would be giving Canada a preferential tariff. In this connection we note that the serious development of the Canadian chemical-industry is likely to be undertaken on more co-ordinate lines after the war. Canada, it need hardly be said, has abundant natural resources in the way of basic materials for the production of chemicals.

"In the foregoing statistics we have only dealt with the principal items of imports, but Canada is a large buyer of perfumery, the bulk of which comes from the United States; in 1914 the value of perfumery imported from this source was $460,803, against $210,697 in 1910. Compare this with $78,461 imported from the United Kingdom in 1914, against $39,559 in 1910, and it is evident something is amiss with the British perfume-trade in Canada. Germany sent $28,500 worth of perfumery in 1914—that being an annually increasing amount as the 1910 figures were only $6,942. France has a large and increasing trade in perfumery, her contribution in 1914 being $215,614, compared with $133,237 in 1910. The United States has the largest share of the trade in paints and colours owing to her proximity. The imports from that source in 1914 were valued at $831,370 (dutiable) and $203,490 (free) goods, compared with $574,789 (dutiable) and $235,535 (free) from the United Kingdom. It will be seen that the imports of "free" paints and colours are about equal from either country, and that the preference given in dutiable paints and colours does not preponderate in favour of this country. The United States has always been a large exporter of surgical and dental instruments, and at the present time the output is rapidly increasing. Canada is one of her best customers, inporting $435,320 worth in 1914, compared with $200,150 in 1910, whereas the imports from the United Kingdom were only $48,072 in 1914, against $33,483 in 1910! Similar figures can be given relating to optical instruments, but sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that there is some inherent weakness in these sections which cannot be remedied. At the present time the United States output in these lines is greater than ever,

as, with millions of men under arms, the need is greater than ever. Canada, however, is the largest market for medical and surgical appliances made in the United States, and under present conditions is likely to remain so.

"As regards the future of Canadian trade, we understand that steps are already being taken in the Dominion to cope with the new commercial conditions that will arise after the war and the consequences of it. Sir George Forster, the Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, is looking after these matters, and the appointment of additional trade commissioners to Russia and Italy is announced as a first step. It is also proposed to organise a special trade commission of four or five business men to visit Great Britain, France, and Italy to study the new trade operations. It is further desired to establish in Canada a Bureau of Commercial Information."

WEAKNESS IN ALL GRADES OF GLYCERIN

Lack of Buying by Ammunition Makers on Such a Large Scale as Formerly is Responsible for Lower Prices—Some Look for Recovery Later

Glycerin is undoubtedly beginning to show signs of weakness as attested by the recent reduction made by the refiners. After holding more or less firm around 60 cents a pound all spring refiners are now quoting 55 cents a pound for C. P. grades. Whether this is an attempt on the part of the ammunition makers to depress the market preparatory to a buying movement, or whether it foreshadows more important changes, is as yet uncertain.

A glycerin jobber said that the decrease in price was forced by the action of outside sellers and a lack of interest from large consumers. He thought that the recent lull had enabled refiners to exceed the production required on orders, and that the surplus was offered under more favorable terms both in competition with speculators, and to stimulate consumption by large users. When the surplus was absorbed he expected to see higher values again.

One of the leading refiners said that in the last week or two there had been a notable absence in the buying of all grades of glycerin, and that just preceding the drop in C. P. glycerin, an appreciable amount of dynamite grade had been sold at 50 cents a pound. What it portended, or to what extent the movement would carry, he was unable to fathom. The crudes, he contended, had not been lowered in proportion to the loss in glycerin values, which according to former standards should be about 57 cents for the C. P. quality. He was inclined to the belief that it was a ruse employed by ammunition makers to create a more favorable buying market.

On the consuming side the opinion was advanced that the decrease was but a logical sequence to the general decline in most all commodities, and that ammunition makers were no longer consuming such enormous quantities as followed the first great rush orders for explosives from the Allied countries. It was pointed out that European factories were now in a position to make a large, if not the major part, of their explosive requirements, and that such orders now placed in this market were relatively rare and smaller. While American ammunition makers were clamoring for every pound of glycerin that could be turned, high prices could be easily maintained; so would the relaxation of the tension from that source justify the reaction in price that has taken place.

SANDUSKY, O.—The Hord Color Products Company, to manufacture colors, dyestuffs and coal tar products was incorporated with a capital stock of $250,000. The incorporators are C. W. Hord, John K. Britton, R. K. Ramsey, H. A. Dunn and Joseph G. Pyles.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Block, Levin & Company, a large syndicate, have leased the store at the corner of Main and Pleasant streets in the Sherwin building and will soon open a new drug store. The contract for the fixtures has been let to the Wellman Fixture Company of Detroit, Mich., and will be of mahogany and glass. An attractive onyx soda fountain will also be installed.

N. A. R. D. SUPPORTS THE STEPHENS BILL

Sends Brief to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in Which it is Stated That Measure is Needed to Stop Predatory Price Cutting

The National Association of Retail Druggists last week submitted to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives, Washington, a brief setting forth its position on the Stephens price maintenance bill. The brief in part was as follows:

Brief filed by Samuel C. Henry for N. A. R. D.

Washington, D. C., May 29, 1916.

Hon. WILLIAM C. ADAMSON,
Chairman, House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—

The undersigned, on behalf of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS, respectfully submit the following brief in relation to H. R. 13568 for the consideration of the members of your Honorable Committee:

For eighteen years the National Association of Retail Druggists, representing the retail drug trade of the United State, has advocated legislation to prohibit predatory price cutting and to authorize the standardization of resale prices. It stands today in relation to this subject where it stood in the beginning. Its convictions on the subject have been more and more strengthened with the progress of time and events. These convictions rest on a sound foundation, predicated no less on the interest of the consumer than that of the producer and distributor. The position of the National Association of Retail Druggists is perhaps as well expressed in the following Majority Report of the Committee on Maintenance of Resale Prices of the United States Chamber of Commerce, signed by Mr. James F. Finneran, among others, as a representative of the National Association of Retail Druggists, as in any other language:

Right Restricted

"Your Committee is convinced that legislation permitting the maintenance of resale prices under proper restrictions on identified merchandise, for voluntary purchase, made and sold under competitive conditions, would be to the best interest of the producer, the distributer, and of the purchasing public or consumer."

In the foregoing report, Mr. Finneran, as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Retail Druggists, subscribed to an expression clearly committing not only the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, but the National Association of Retail Druggists as well to the principle of resale price standardization under proper restrictions.

Emphasis should be laid on "proper restrictions." The error too commonly made by those who have not given the subject careful study is their assumption that the Stephens bill is a "price-fixing" measure, pure and simple. They have jumped at the conclusion that the advocates of the Stephens bill ask for the authority of law to fix prices arbitrarily and absolutely, without due regard for the interests of the consumer. This is far from the fact. The truth is, in the last analysis, that a wise resale price standardization law would subserve the interests of the consumer as much if not more than the welfare of producers or distributers. It is self evident:

First—That predatory price cutting tends to substantially lessen competition.

Second—That predatory price cutting by lessening competition tends to create a monopoly.

Third—That the effect of predatory price cutting is restriction and restraint of trade.

Monopoly Results

Standard Oil need only be recalled to furnish a concrete example demonstrating conclusively that competition was destroyed by predatory price cutting: that while the consumer temporarily enjoyed the benefit of prices made so

(*Concluded on page 22.*)

HARRISON LAW LOSES FORCE BY DECISION

United States Supreme Court Holds That Narcotic Act is Applicable Only to Dealers in Opium and Its Derivatives

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6—The Harrison anti-narcotic law is applicable only to those who deal in opium or coca leaves, their salts, derivatives, or preparations, and who, under the first section of the law, are required to be registered and to pay a special tax of $1 per annum. Users of such drugs, therefore, when having them in their possession, are not subject to the penalties provided for violations.

The above is the interpretation of a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States rendered on Monday last in the case of the United States vs. Jin Fuey Moy, of Philadelphia, who was indicted under paragraph 8, of the Harrison law charged with a conspiracy with one Willie Martin to have in the latter's possession opium and salts thereof (1 dram of morphine sulphate). It was alleged that he was not registered with the collector of internal revenue of the district and had not paid the special tax required; that for the purpose of executing the conspiracy he issued to Martin a written prescription for the morphine sulphate and that he did not issue it in good faith, but knew that the drug was not given for medicinal purposes but for the purpose of supplying one addicted to the use of opium.

The question before the court was whether the possession conspired for comes within the prohibitions of the act. Paragraph 1 provides certain persons to be registered and pay a fee of $1 per annum and it is made unlawful for such persons to produce, etc., the drugs without having registered and paid the special tax. By paragraph 2 it is declared unlawful for any person to sell or give away the drugs mentioned without a written order, provided for, excepting deliveries by physicians, etc., or on their order, and certain other cases. Then, after provision for returns, it is made unlawful under paragaph 4 for any person who shall not have registered and paid the capital tax to send, carry, or deliver the drugs in such commerce as Congress controls, again with exceptions. By paragraph 6 preparations containing certain small proportions of the drugs are excepted from the operation of the act, under conditions. By paragraph 7 internal revenue tax laws are made applicable and then comes paragraph 8 under which the indictment against Jin Fuey Moy was framed.

By paragraph 8 it is declared unlawful for any person who is not registered and has not paid the special tax to have in his possession or control any of the drugs and such possession or control is made presumptive evidence of a violation of this section and section 1. There is a proviso that the section shall not apply to any employe of a registered person and certain others, with qualifications, or to the possession of any of the drugs prescribed in good faith by a physician registered under the act, and to the possession by some others. And finally it is provided that the exemptions need not be negatived in any indictment, etc., and that the burden of proving them shall be on the defendant.

Justice Holmes in rendering the decision (Justice Hughes and Justice Pitney dissenting) stated that it would not do to strain the powers of the United States almost, if not entirely, to the breaking point to make it criminal for any person in the United States to have in his possession any opium unless under the words of the statute all other interpretations were untenable. The Government's contention would be largely answered if opium were produced in the United States; the Court can not take judicial notice that opium was not produced in this country.

"It may be assumed," the court held, "that the statute has a moral end as well as revenue in view, but we are of opinion that the district court, in treating these ends as to be reached only through a revenue measure and within the limits of a revenue measure, was right.

"Approaching the issue from this point of view we conclude that 'any person not registered' in paragraph 8 cannot be taken to mean any person in the United States but must be taken to refer to the class with which the statute undertakes to deal—the persons who are required to register by paragraph 1. It is true that the exemption of possession of drugs prescribed in good faith by a physician is a powerful argument taken by itself for a broader meaning. But every question of construction is unique and an argument that would prevail in one case might be inadequate in another. This exemption stands alongside of one that saves employes of registered persons as to paragraphs 1 and 4, and nurses under the supervision of a physician, etc., as does paragraph 4, and in so far vague that it might have had in mind other persons carrying out a doctor's orders rather than the patients. The general purpose seems to be to apply to possession exemptions similar to those applied to registration. Even if for a moment the scope and intent of the act were lost sight of the proviso is not enough to overcome the dominating considerations that prevail in our mind."

The indictment was quashed by the district court of the United States for the Western district of Pennsylvania on the ground that the statute did not apply, and the judgment of that court was accordingly affirmed by the highest court in the land. This is said to be a severe blow to the law, as it will tend to ruin the effectiveness thereof to a large extent. A large number of proposed prosecutions throughout the country were held up pending this decision.

SHORTAGE OF DRUGS IN NEW ZEALAND

There is a heavy shortage of drugs in New Zealand, and prices have mounted accordingly, until some drugs sell at an advance of more than 1,000 per cent. The imports of drugs and chemicals into New Zealand for 1914 amounted to $3,109,942, against $2,153,981 for 1913, of which the United States supplied $107,340 and $100,011, respectively.

The demand for drugs is greater than ever before owing to the large number of invalided soldiers returning to be treated at home, and it would seem that here was a splendid opening for American manufacturers of these lines.

The duty on drugs is varied from free to 20 per cent ad valorem for the United Kingdom and possessions and 10 per cent additional for all other countries, with a war tax of 1 per cent ad valorem on all imports.

(A list of dealers in New Zealand in position to import drugs can be obtained at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its district offices. Refer to file No. 76667.)

NEW COMMERCIAL ATTACHE FOR LONDON

Pierce C. Williams, of New York, has been appointed American Commercial Attache at London to succeed Albertus H. Baldwin, who has held the post since the Commercial Attache service was inaugurated, nearly two years ago, by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. At the time of his appointment by Secretary Redfield, Mr. Williams was connected with the W. R. Grace & Co., of New York, having charge of their foreign trade in ores. He had previously been employed with the Crucible Steel Co., of America, for which concern he traveled extensively in South America and Europe. Further experience in foreign trade promotion was acquired as an official of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Williams is only 30 years of age and is the youngest member of the Commercial Attache staff. He leaves at once for his new post.

WING ESTATE WORTH $1,108,030

The estate of L. Stuart Wing, who died March 1 last, was appraised at $1,108,030. His holding of 2,500 shares of 10 per cent first preferred stock in Wing & Evans, Inc., drugs and chemicals, 22 William street, was valued at $500,000. He gave $344,389 to his wife, and $388,492 each to his sons, S. Bryce Wing and L. Stuart Wing.

PROMISE PROTECTION FOR DYE INDUSTRY

Majority Members of Ways and Means Committee Working on Revenue Bill That will Aid Production in this Country—Stamp Tax to be Repealed

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6—The Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives are daily meeting in executive session in an effort to whip into shape a general revenue bill which will take care of a number of revenue measures now being agitated in and out of Congress. In a recent statement Congressman Claude Kitchin, Democratic leader of the House of Representatives and chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, declared that the dyestuff legislation so long promised will be forthcoming in this bill, and it is intimated that there will be a provision wiping out the provisions of Schedule B of the so-called War Emergency Revenue Law of October 22, 1914, as well as such parts of Schedule A as provide special taxes on various employments and which require the use of documentary revenue stamps.

"There will be incorporated in the general revenue bill," said Mr. Kitchin, "ample provision for the encouragement of the dyestuff industry, the Ways and Means Committee believing that the production of dyestuffs stands solitary and alone in its relations to the tariff. Before the European war, Germany controlled the sole production. We produced here less than twenty per cent. Not only the United States but the whole world was dependent upon Germany for its dyestuffs. The action of the Committee will make it possible that within the next five years American dyestuff manufacturers will produce at least sixty-five per cent of the domestic consumption and this will not only make dyestuff manufacturers, but the industries using dyestuffs, independent of the German monopoly.

"There will also be incorporated in the general revenue bill ample anti-dumping and unfair competition provisions.

"The majority members of the Ways and Means Committee have finally decided to report favorably the Administration Tariff Commission measure, known as the Rainey bill, which will be a part of the general revenue bill of this session."

Mr. Kitchin further said he believes that the bill which will finally be presented to the House of Representatives will be so non-partisan that a large number, if not a majority, of Republicans will be able to support it. Mr. Kitchin stated, when asked what time the Committee will probably report out the bill, it would be after the two national conventions have been held that the measure will be in shape to send to the whole House.

There is considerable speculation as to what sort of tariff will be provided for dyestuffs that will insure their production in this country. When it was suggested that the Hill bill would receive no further consideration following the hearings held thereon by the House Ways and Means Committee, the thought was advanced that the Committee was considering a five cent specific duty on the finished dyes to remain in force for a period of five years when it was automatically to be reduced to 2½ cents and that amount also was to remain in force for a like period and at the end of ten years the specific would have disappeared entirely. On intermediates the rate was placed at 2½ cents specific duty, to be reduced to 1¼ cents at the end of five years and be removed entirely at the end of ten years.

The above is said to have been submitted to Mr. Hill as a sort of a compromise measure. In commenting upon it he said, "This compromise bill seems not to have been very satisfactory. Mr. Kitchin told me that the rates of 5 cents on the finished dyes and 2½ cents on intermediates (specific duties in addition to the ad valorem rates) would not be large enough to induce capital to go into the production of dyestuffs and colors, nor would the sliding scale be looked on with any great degree of favor. It has been declared that 7½ cents is the lowest rate upon which the industry can be started. Mr. Kitchin says that the rates suggested are to be raised; what will be done with respect to the sliding scale I cannot say."

AGREEMENTS AMONG GERMAN DYE MAKERS

Seven Large Concerns Have Understanding—Total Capital Stock of These Companies Exceeds $50,000,000—Profits Nearly 20 per cent.

For some years past two important groups have existed among the large dyestuff and chemical industries of Germany, according to a report from Consul-General H. W. Harris of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. Each of these groups contains three of the more important concerns which, although operating independently, have had an understanding among themselves as to various matters arising in the conduct of their business. The groups themselves had no common interest and were active competitors. The profits accruing in one of the two groups were divided among the three concerns according to a scale agreed upon. In the other group there was no pooling of profits.

For some time past negotiations have been pending for a further combination of the two groups and the adding of other concerns thereto. It is now reported that such combination has been accomplished. The reason for a further uniting of the industry is stated to have grown in part out of the war and the heavy losses due to an interruption of business in hostile countries, to the large outstanding accounts as well as to property interests in these countries, together with proposed legislation in several countries regarding trade. References have been made in newspapers to the proposed efforts in the United States and England to establish the dyestuff industry on a large scale and thus increase competition in these countries. Proposed legislation in the United States to increase the tariff on dyestuffs and to prevent the sale of dyestuffs in the country at a lower price than the same products are sold in Germany, is also referred to. The movement now on foot among the factories is said to be merely a defensive one to meet the more difficult situation that has arisen and is likely to arise after the war. If it becomes necessary to manufacture in foreign countries, the industry acting as a whole can do this more easily than a single concern or a small group could do. The plan of working together in this manner by the greatest concerns of their kind in the world is referred to as likely to be of far-reaching industrial importance.

The plan as agreed upon leaves each concern an independent and competing one, with its own plant, laboratories, officers, and workmen under its entire control. A trust or a combination with the ordinary trust features is not contemplated and, it is claimed, would be opposed by all the concerns both as against their own interests and those of the industry as a whole. Arrangement is made, however, for a mutual exchange of information as to factory methods and other matters tending to reduce the cost of manufacture and otherwise strengthen the industry as a whole. The total profits are to be divided at the end of the year according to an agreed scale.

Capital Stock of Concerns Included in New Arrangement

The concerns named as included in the new arrangement with the capital stock of each are as follows:

Badische Anilin-und-Sodafabrik, Ludwigshafen, capital stock, 54,000,000 marks ($12,852,000).

Farbenfabriken Friedrich Bayer & Co., Leverkusen, capital stock, 54,000,000 marks ($12,852,000).

Farbwerke von Meister, Lucius & Brüning, Höchst-am- capital stock, 54,000,000 marks ($12,852,000).

Main, Capital stock, 54,000,000 marks ($12,852,000).

Leopold Cassella & Co., Frankfort-on-Main, capital stock, 30,000,000 marks ($7,140,000).

Aktiengesellschaft für Anilin-Fabrikation, Berlin, capital stock, 19,800,000 marks ($4,712,400).

Chemische Fabriken vorm. Weiler ter Meer, Uerdingen-am-Rhein, capital stock, 8,000,000 marks ($1,904,000).

Kalle & Co., Biebrich-am-Rhein, capital stock, 6,000,000 marks ($1,428,000).

The dividends paid by the three first-named concerns in 1914 were 19, 19, and 20 per cent, respectively. It is expected that a dividend of 20 per cent will be paid by each for the year 1915.

DYE INDUSTRY NEEDS PROTECTION AND CO-OPERATIVE EFFORT TO SUCCEED

William Hamlin Childs, President of the Barrett Company, Tells American Iron and Steel Institute of Coal-Tar Industry

William Hamlin Childs, president of the Barrett Company, of New York, in an address on "By-products Recovered in the Manufacture of Coke," delivered before the American Iron and Steel Institute, discussed the synthetic dyestuff industry in the United States. He said this country's independence of European dyes depended upon two things. First, a reasonable measure of tariff protection, including an anti-dumping provision, and, second, a comprehensive scheme for cooperative effort on the part of the manufacturers.

"We cannot, without pulling together, hope to surpass the compact organization existing in Germany," declared Mr. Childs. "It must be remembered that Germany's great success in coal-tar dyes did not come when she was able to supply her entire home consumption, but when she was able to dominate the world's markets.

"Even assuming the greatest possible success in the establishment of permanent chemical industries based on coal-tar derivatives, the importance of this from the standpoint of the tar distiller is greatly overestimated by all but those having full knowledge of the situation. The portion of tar that can be used in making synthetic dyes and chemicals is only 10 per cent of its whole composition. I cannot overemphasize the fact that the continued growth of the tar industry, and its ability to take care of the largely increased supplies that are already in sight, depend entirely upon the disposal, at profitable returns, of the two principal items that constitute the great bulk of the product of tar distillation, viz: pitch and creosote oil.

"The total United States production of coal-tar in 1915," said Mr. Childs, "was approximately 180,000,000 gallons, of which 140,000,000 was from by-product ovens and 40,000,000 gallons from gas works."

Speaking of the production of benzol, he said:

"Until the war demands for benzol and toluol arose, their chief uses in this country were as solvents for rubber, in paints and varnishes, paint and varnish removers, grease extraction, imitation leather and as a basis for making other chemicals, as anilin, benzoic acid, saccharin, etc. With the outbreak of war a complete change has come over the benzol situation. This country found itself with a growing demand for benzol and toluol derivatives, and at the same time deprived of any outside source of supply.

"Toluol, the basis of trinitrotoluol, or T.N.T., now the most fashionable explosive in European war circles, jumped from 30 cents a gallon to $4.50 or upwards. Benzol, in moderate but increasing demand at 25 cents a gallon, suddenly climbed to 80 cents as the basis of synthetic phenol, an essential in making picric acid, and for the manufacture of anilin oil—an important factor in the dyestuff industry.

"Accordingly, benzol recovery plants were installed right and left, as rapidly as they could be constructed, and are now in operation or contemplated at nearly all of the by-product coke plants. The estimated figures for the production of light oils from gas washing, so far as they are obtainable, indicate that in 1914 about 6,000,000 gallons were made and in 1915 about 14,000,000 gallons. For the year 1916, if all the existing works and those expected to come into operation, are kept in service, it is expected that the output will exceed 22,000,000 gallons. If we assume that all the metallurgical coke now used was made with benzol recovery the quantity of refined benzol available would be upward of 100,000,000 gallons per year. Under such circumstances it would have to be used as a motor fuel, on the same basis as gasoline. The gasoline consumption of the United States is estimated at over 1,000,000,000 gallons, so that even if the present maximum recovery of benzol were made the total would equal only 10 per cent of the gasoline now used. To put it differently, on the average consumption of 450 gallons per car per year, the maximum benzol recovery would serve for 222,000 cars. There were two million motor cars licensed in the United States in 1915, over 500,000 more than in 1914. An increase of a million is confidently predicted in 1916, which would take care of four times the maximum benzol production figured above. There is, therefore, ample room for any benzol surplus in immediate prospect. As a motor fuel 90 per cent benzol is actually 20 to 25 per cent more efficient per gallon than gasoline, a statement that has been demonstrated by numerous tests on the road, the only difference in operation being a slight adjustment of the carburetor. A mixture of gasoline and benzol can be used without carburetor adjustment, and with both convenience and economy."

The conclusions of Mr. Childs follow:

"(1) The by-product coke-oven industry is entering upon a period of rapid development. The by-product industries must expand to keep pace with it.

"(2) This expansion must take place on lines adapted to our own conditions and to the large volume of materials involved. We may learn from foreign experience, but we must not be content to copy their methods.

"(3) The great outlet for ammonia is in agriculture, in which direction there seems ample room for development, though it may come slowly and need fostering.

"(4) The future field for gas is in an increased use for general city and industrial service, made possible by more widely extended distribution systems and by replacement of natural gas shortages, also in generating power by means of gas engines.

"(5) There is an ample supply of benzol, toluol and homologues now recovered for our present domestic consumption of solvents, chemical derivatives and explosives. After the present abnormal conditions are past, the surplus will find ready use as motor fuel.

"(6) New uses for tar must be found for an increased production of 100 per cent within two or three years, unless it is to be used as fuel. Refined derivatives, including phenol, cresols, naphthaline and intermediates, will be produced in sufficient amount to meet the demands of the color, drug and chemical manufacturers. The degree of development in this direction depends on the action of the Government with regard to protective measures and upon the co-operative effort of the industries involved.

"The increased amount of creosote oil will tend to keep the price at such a level that European producers will seek to find outlets at home for their surplus.

"The outlook for pitch is problematical. Although new uses may be confidently looked for, it seems inevitable that a large proportion of pitch must find its outlet in the fuel field.

"(7) The by-product coke-oven, besides being an integral part of our steel industries, is our main source of benzol, toluol and phenol for munitions and the wide range of chemicals of scarcely less importance. It is also our only operating native source of combined nitrogen for nitric acid, and the only possible one outside of the costly processes for fixing atmospheric nitrogen. These facts should be recognized by the Government, and co-operation for national defense should be established."

MANUFACTURE OF DYESTUFFS IN HOLLAND

The manufacture of coloring substances has been initiated in the Amsterdam district, Holland, following the advice of an expert who has investigated the subject. To avoid undue risk, the undertaking will begin in a small way on the premises of a chemical factory at Naarden, 10 miles east of Amsterdam. Important users of dyestuffs and dealers in the raw materials thereof offer to assist the new enterprise. It will begin with the production of aniline dyes and enlarge its operations if results justify.

The office of the secretary of the National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products, which was formerly located at 475 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich., has been removed to 850 Penobscot building, Detroit.

NEW TARIFF COMMISSION BILL PROPOSED

Congressman McCullough of Ohio Introduces Measure Providing for a Board of Six Members, Who Would Have Considerable Power to Investigate at Home and Abroad

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6—Another bill providing for the creation of a United States Tariff Commission and defining its powers and duties has been introduced into the House of Representatives by Congressman Roscoe C. McCullough, of Ohio, a Republican member.

The McCullough Tariff Commission would have a membership of six, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, not more than three of whom shall be members of the same political party, and none of whom shall have served in either the Senate or House of Representatives, nor engage in any other business, function, or employment after appointment, each to serve, unless removed for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office, for a period of twelve years (except where the appointment is made to fill an unexpired term) at a salary of $10,000 per annum. The first members appointed will continue in office for terms of two, four, six, eight, ten and twelve years, respectively, but all appointees thereafter would serve for the full term of twelve years.

A secretary to the Commission would receive $6,000 per annum, and in addition there would be a clerk to each commissioner, and such special experts as the commission would from time to time find necessary for the conduct of its work, and all of these would be a part of the classified civil service.

Provision is made for the payment of such expenses as may be incurred by the members and attaches of the Commission, and for the renting of suitable offices in Washington. The Commission is also given the power to hold meetings at any place other than Washington, if necessary, and, by one or more of its members, or by such agents as it may designate, prosecute any inquiry necessary to its duties in any part of the United States or in any foreign country.

Section 3 of the new bill provides that tariff rates of duty on all articles imported from any foreign country into the United States, except as otherwise provided, which articles come into competition with the same kind or similar articles manufactured in the United States, shall be fixed at an amount equal to the difference in cost of the production of such articles in the United States and the foreign countries as nearly as it is possible to determine that difference, the difference to be computed by taking into consideration:

First: Relative labor cost.

Second: The relative material cost.

Third: Relative capital investment necessary.

Fourth: Relative fixed charges and overhead expense.

Fifth: Industrial and trade conditions and relative labor efficiency.

It is to be the duty of the Commission to proceed to investigate and determine the difference in the cost of production of the articles named in the paragraphs in the several schedules of the existing tariff law and to arrive as speedily as possible at their conclusions as to the amount of the rate or rates in each particular case or item which will be necessary to equalize the difference in the cost of production of such articles in the United States and foreign countries.

Following the investigation above referred to, the Commission is to be given the power to issue an order changing the existing rate, or the then existing rate, so as to make it conform to the conclusion reached by the Commission as to the amount which would equalize the difference (except with respect to tobacco and manufactures thereof, spirituous and vinous liquors and all articles which come within the classification of luxuries, and such articles which do not come into competition with similar articles manufactured in the United States, the rates on which are to be fixed by Congress), but in no case is the rate so fixed to be less than the difference determined, and upon the issuing of the order, the rate is to be the amount of tariff duty which is to be paid before any article shall be cleared at the customhouse and received into the country. The orders of the Commission are to be promulgated and proper notice given to customs officers throughout the United States, to be effective from the date named by the Commission.

The right is reserved that every rate so adjusted by the Commission shall at all times be subject to change or modification by Congress.

To Conduct Investigations Abroad

Other important powers are to be given to this commission, in addition to the right to fix rates as above outlined, under the provisions of the proposed law for it is to be provided that in connection with the investigations of the commission of the relative cost of production of articles in the United States and foreign countries, it is to have the power to conduct its investigations in foreign countries by sending its members or its agents abroad for that purpose, and it will be permitted to issue an order refusing admission into this country of the goods, wares or merchandise of any foreign manufacturer or of foreign manufacture, if the manufacturer, the exporter, or the importer thereof, or their agents, refuse to furnish the Commission with information or facts requested by it, or refusing to furnish the Commission with or to produce any books, papers, or documents relating to any matter pertaining to such investigation, or should any of the officers or agents of the manufacturer, exporter, or importer refuse to appear and testify under oath and give evidence required by the Commission. Before becoming effective, however, such orders of the Commission must receive the approval of the President. The cancellation of an order would also have to have the President's approval.

The Commission would, in its discretion, grant hearings to any American or foreign manufacturer, his agent or representative, or to any person or organization upon a proper showing being made to it that the facts to be presented are material and would assist the Commission in arriving at a proper conclusion in regard to any matter it might have under consideration or be investigating, or in regard to any rate fixed by the Commission.

Would Investigate Cost of Production

The Commission is to have the power to investigate the tariff relations between the United States and foreign countries, commercial treaties, preferential provisions, the effect of export bounties and preferential transportation rates, the volume of importations compared with domestic production, and conditions, causes, and effects relating to competition of foreign industries with those of the United States, including cost of production and dumping.

With the Commission would be merged the present Cost of Production Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce.

The Commission (or its agents) would have access to and the right to copy any document, paper, or record in the possession of any person or persons engaged in the production, importation, or distribution of any article under investigation, and in such connection will have the power to summon witnesses, take testimony, administer oaths, and to require the production of books or papers relating to any matter pertaining to the investigation. The aid of any court of the United States may be invoked to compel attendance and the production of documentary evidence. Testimony by deposition may also be required. Witnesses are to be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid for like services in the courts of the United States. No person testifying is to be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying.

Penalties Imposed

It is to be made unlawful for any member of the Commission, or for any employee, agent, or clerk of the Commission, or any other officer or employee of the United States, to divulge, or to make known in any manner whatever not provided for by law, to any person, the trade secrets or processes of any person, firm, copartnership, corporation, or association embraced in any examination or investigation conducted by the Commission.

GREAT BRITAIN STUDYING FOREIGN TRADE

Consulates Studying Methods of Germans and Americans and Hope to Profit Thereby in Extending English Trade After the War

LONDON, May 22—The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain held its seventy-fifth annual meeting on the 17th inst. This year's chairman, Edmund White, B.Sc., London F.I.C., is the well known director of Hopkin Williams & Co., now under the ægis of "Howards" of quinine fame, His able address covered more or less completely the work accomplished by the society during the past twelve months and he was fortunate not only on being able to address the largest gathering of members ever brought together in the history of the society, but to congratulate them on the year of marked progress in many directions, notwithstanding the inroads made in their ranks by the war. The society has been instrumental in assisting several Government departments which had sought their cooperation and advice so that it may fairly be said to the credit of the pharmaceutical profession that some conspicuous service has already been, and is still being rendered to the country in its hour of need.

Pending the receipt of news from Paris which is being looked forward to with unusual interest as to the general lines on which future business will be conducted between the Allies of the Entente a great deal of valuable information is being obtained from abroad and disseminated among our various trade groups.

The British Consular Service is waking up to the fact that much more will be required of it than in times past. The silk stockinged footman has gone to the front having realized that he was no longer required for ornament only and many of the protégés of the Foreign Office masquerading overseas as personal servants of His Britannic Majesty are discovering, none too soon, that something more will be required of them in future than that of being society leaders. By the blockade, censorshhip and other means the discovery has been made of certain trifling transactions of the enemy in his so-called peaceful penetration and evidences of the grim earnestness of his officers abroad as ambassadors of commerce. Some overhauling of our consulates is evidently in progress as we are now being furnished with copious reports as to the requirements and habits of buyers in foreign markets and the reasons why some of our products have failed to maintain their footing. We usually err on the side of supplying an article which will last a lifetime at a higher price than the competing product which, although less substantial and lasting in quality, may fairly answer its purpose and being attractive secures the order. The chief reasons for Teutonic success where met with may be attributed to the active and willing assistance and encouragement of the home Governments, their excellent consular service, the easy finance afforded by their national banking institutions, plus the exploitation of the discounting system of the British banks, and generally the more than keen instinct to get the other fellow's trade. Nor should it be overlooked that in many branches representative models of goods with a ready sale are procured and studiously copied—in some cases trade marks and all.

It is to be feared that British traders may not have kept sufficiently abreast of the times in what may be termed specializing and standardizing in which America has undoubtedly taken the lead and notably in our own branch in imparting elegance where formerly appearance was considered a nonessential.

In dealing with foreign markets it has, generally speaking, been the practice of our manufacturers to adopt one of two methods of trading, i. e., either through a domestic firm of exporters or by direct correspondence and it will be interesting to watch whether these old systems will be maintained or to what extent they will be modified after the war. The small manufacturer has perhaps hitherto devoted all his time and attention to the output of his own works and has relied solely upon the experienced specializing exporter to find him a market and the usual prompt payment for his goods, thus relieving himself of the incubus of a clerical staff and the greater risk of bad debts. Much depends upon the articles manufactured and the particular markets worked but as a general rule the manufacturer here who has adopted this indirect method has been the more prosperous. The larger manufacturers who have employed the second method—that of getting into direct contact with the buyer abroad—have in times of financial panics and suddenly depressed currencies such as are witnessed in South American—been heavy losers and have had cogent reason to regret throwing over their old and better informed exporters in whose hands their mutual interests would have been safe.

It is to be hoped that one salutary result of the war will be to put a check upon the ridiculously long credit system initiated by Germany and extending over the whole of South America. Drafts at one year and sometimes eighteen months date will now presumably be looked askance at by Berlin bankers at any rate for some years to come the more so that London joint stock banks will in future prefer to discount the foreign bills of their own British clients instead and, having discovered the folly of their past methods, will decline in future to be again the catspaw of German bankers in bolstering up enemy trade to the detriment and total exclusion of home interests.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* just received remarking on the world's needs of German goods gives us one of the chief reasons for their being bought.

"That the German trader readily gave the buyer very cheap credit."

PHENACETIN VERY SCARCE IN ENGLAND

Guaiacol Carbonate Also Almost Unobtainable—Bromides and Salicylic Preparations are Weaker Owing to Offerings from This Side at Lower Rates

LONDON, May 22—The quieter tone which we had to report last week continues especially with regard to the export department although there are indications here and there by renewed inquiries from Russia of a probable early revival of business in that quarter. Drugs hitherto held up by the Archangel route which is discontinued for the present are being dispatched via Scandinavia. Heavy and bulky goods are still being shipped via Vladivostok and Nakhodka, on the Gulf of Obi. The confusion and disappointment arising out of the recent chopping and changing of the various routes to Russia have given rise to some depression in the market owing to a few holders realizing their spare stocks and this feeling has been added to by the lower prices from your side for bromides and salicylic preparations which are rather a weak market. The only items calling for special mention as being dearer are phenacetin and guaiacol carbonate, which are extremely scarce. On the other hand there is a fairly long list of products which are either easier or lower. Ipecacuanha has been arriving more freely of late and is easier. About 200 bales have just arrived from South America.

ACETIC ACID—Is getting extremely scarce 80% fetching 175s and 70% 140s Glacial 99/100% 250s pr cwt.

CASTOR OIL—Regular supplies are now coming in from Calcutta good seconds close up to 5d pr lb. English medicinal 55s and first pressing 57s 6d for spot delivery.

CITRIC ACID—The price of 4s marks the limit of the recent upward movement and second hands are coming out now at 3s 9d subject. Similarly

TARTARIC ACID—Is being more freely offered at 3s 7d pr lb subject, on large receipts from Italy.

CAMPHOR—Japanese refined slabs remain firm, a sale of 100 cases is reported at 1s 8d spot while near at hand is obtainable at 1s 7½d c.i.f. terms.

PHENACETIN—Sales have been made at 75s pr lb and only small lots are now obtainable at 80s. It is reported that the Swiss Government has stopped its exportation.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE—Owing to scarcity of raw material is dearer and up to 90s has been paid for limited quantities.

SENNA—Stocks have accumulated to about 1,300 bales Tinnevelly and although the export is under proclamation the next auction will probably go off at high prices as much as 8½d having been paid this week by consumers for quite ordinary Jungle quality. Alexandria leaf cost 1s 3d and pods 2s 10d being rather scarce.

SQUILL—American orders have cleared this market up to 80s pr cwt for white. Italy stopped the exportation.

ARSENIC—Is again firmer, in the absence of any further shipments from your side and the inability of the Cornwall supplies to meet the pressing demands of the market. Spot parcels are realizing £35.

MENTHOL—The recent brisk demand has subsided and on fair arrivals can now be obtained at 12s 3d c.i.f. and 12s 6d pr lb spot terms.

ORRIS—Late arrivals have turned out to be of low grade Fair quality Florentine costs 56s pr lb.

GERMAN DYES FOR AMERICA—The announcement was made in your journal at the end of April that Germany had agreed to permit 15,000 tons of dyestuffs to be shipped to the United States for the use of American manufacturers whose business has been threatened with extinction. This item of news has given rise to some comment here as it was then reported that Great Britain had already agreed to permit shipment without molestation and that Count Von Bernstorff had made the decision known in a communication to Secretary Lansing. This announcement appears to have been subsequently corrected but not until the news had caused some excitement in less well informed quarters here. The report probably springs from the same source as that from which we learned last year that cargoes of *synthetic* and other *fine* products were accumulating on the quays of Amsterdam and Rotterdam awaiting shipment for New York, but which subsequently mysteriously disappeared into thin air. Markets have never been more sensitive than of late months and it is desirable that similar rumors should be more carefully scrutinized before public currency is given to them.

DEMAND FOR IPECAC ROOT HAS FALLEN OFF

Prices Have Declined Considerably Since the Top Prices Were Reached in the Early Part of this Year —England not Buying so Heavily

Ipecac root has had several declines in the last two months, and, according to opinions in the trade, values will be further depressed during the summer, as it is not until fall that the big buyers are expected to enter the market. The depression is due, primarily, to a falling off in the demand and to the accumulation of a large amount of stocks. With the attractive prices of last winter before them, the natives of the root growing sections of South America spurred themselves to unusual activities in the gathering of the roots, and there followed an era of greater abundance.

A large importer said that there was very little demand for ipecac at present and with a surplus of stock on hand and no market prices were bound to drop. "Last year at this time," he said, "we were doing a brisk business. There was a big demand from domestic consumers and England was also in this market buying heavily of the Rio varieties, and it was with difficulty that we obtained supplies to fill our orders. The result was that prices on ipecac root of all descriptions jumped to $4.50 and $5 a pound. This year the conditions are reversed. There has been a lack of interest in both domestic and foreign buying, the root has been coming rather freely and prices are just one-half of what they were a year ago."

Within the last two or three months about 40,000 pounds of ipecac root were entered at the port of New York, most of which was of the Cartagena kind. Stocks of the Rio root are said to be comparatively low, but a price of $4.75 and $5 a pound is unfavorable to the consumer and what little buying is done, is in Cartagena root. The high spot in values was reached in the first week in January of this year. The price then for the Cartagena ipecac was $3.25 and $3.40 a pound while quotations of $4.50 and $5 for Rio grades were wholly nominal. There were some holders of Rio at the time but they were asking $5.50 and $6 a pound. These prices obtained until the latter part of February when Cartagena eased off a bit to $3 a pound but Rio continued nominal. In April, Rio began to decline and by the end of the month it had dropped to $3.75 and $4 a pound which price is still in effect. The Cartagena was then at $2.80. Early in May it was reduced to $2.50 and today it is selling around $2.25 a pound.

MERCK & CO., START WORK TO OBTAIN SUPPLIES OF IMPORTED MEDICINES

Pharmaceutical House Declares that Withholding of Drugs and Chemicals Needed for the Sick is "Cruel in the Extreme"

Merck & Co. are making an effort to ascertain from retail druggists, jobbers, physicians and others who dispense or handle medicines what medicinal drugs and chemicals are in short supply or have been so nearly exhausted that their lack constitutes a menace to the healing and treatment of disease. An effort will be made, according to an announcement in *Merck's Report* to bring pressure to bear on the authorities so that shipments of needed drugs and chemicals may be obtained from Europe.

In an editorial headed, "The Scarcity of Imported Medicinal Products," *Merck's Report* says:

"The almost total cessation of shipments of medicinal products from abroad is one of the worst features of the devastating war that is raging in Europe. Unless means are quickly found to replenish stocks, important medicinal products will become wholly unobtainable.

"We wonder if the seriousness of such a condition is fully realized. We hardly think so, or decisive steps to counteract it would have been taken long ago.

"It seems to us that the withholding of medicines which are urgently needed for the treatment of the sick is, in view of the suffering entailed, not only deplorable but cruel in the extreme. If the safe transportation of medicines to this country were of material advantage to Germany there might be some reason for the interruption of shipments by Great Britain. Or, if the export of such products to this country were in some way of material benefit to Great Britain, there might be some reason for Germany's refusal to permit such export. But neither of these suppositions is correct. The advantage either way is practically nil.

"The lack of important medicinal agents must necessarily bring with it terrific hardships. Think of the doctor who prescribes a needed remedy which cannot be supplied, of the wounds unhealed, of the sleepless nights.

"It seems to us that the furnishing of material used exclusively in the treatment of disease should, like the work of the Red Cross, be dissociated entirely from ordinary commerce which is subject to practices of war, and, in the interests of humanity at large, should be freed from the arbitrary rulings of belligerents—the furnishing of medicinal preparations to neutral countries in wartime should not be interfered with.

"This, of course, cannot be arranged during the war while passions and prejudices dominate. But should we, meanwhile, sit with our hands folded and do nothing? Can we remain unmoved and see the hands of physicians tied in their combat with disease and death by the absence of remedies tried and proven in a thousand encounters?

"Should not we—physicians, pharmacists, manufacturers —co-operate in testifying to the extent to which the work of healing is hampered and obstructed by a lack of therapeutic agents?

"Our efforts have shown that something can even now be accomplished. On rare occasions Germany has raised her embargo and Great Britain has granted a permit, thus enabling us to import limited amounts of much needed drugs. Such instances, while all too few, indicate a recognition by these governments of the humanitarian principles involved. But only with your help will it be possible to bring the belligerent governments to a full realization of the extent of the need which exists.

"If you are in sympathy with the views here expressed, please sign and return the enclosed note after indicating thereon the drugs and chemicals, a lack of which you feel. In doing so you will not only be taking steps to bring about the filling of your own wants, but will be participating in a movement of a broad humanitarian character.

"Do not mistake us. We are not trying to steal a march for "Merck's." The effort, if successful, will affect every preparation whose scarcity is hampering you in your work.

"We await your pleasure."

Drug and Chemical Markets

SENNA IS HIGHER SAYS LONDON CABLE

Business Quiet in the English Market—Citric Acid is Easier—Many Declines are Noted—Salicylates and Cod Liver Oil Lower

(*Special Cable to* WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, June 6—Business is quiet. Senna is higher, with small green advanced to 1s, fair greenish, 10d, and low yellow, 8d.

Citric acid is easier at 3s 8d; tartaric acid is 3s 6d. Declines are also noted for salicylates, lithia, sulphonal, vanillin, and Japan wax.

Aloes, antimony and cocaine are lower. Cod liver oil has been marked down to 657s c.i.f.. Ipecac has also weakened and flat Matto Grosso is held at 16s per pound. Sales of Cartagena have been made at 10s 6d.

DRUG PRICES CONTINUE TO DECLINE

Weak Holders of Lots Bought for Speculation are Selling Out at Concessions—Manufacturers Reduce Prices on Bromides and Mercurials—Quicksilver Lower

Liberal offerings of numerous drugs and chemicals by speculative holders, who have been frightened into selling by a belief that conditions are tending toward lower prices, have resulted in the past week in important reductions. Manufacturers have also reduced some prices, principally on bromides and hard and soft mercurials. Dealers in crude drugs are holding prices firmly, however, because of short stocks and the fact that arrivals from abroad are uncertain and expensive because of high freight rates.

Prices on mercury in flasks scored a severe loss, leading selling agents having announced several reductions during the week, involving a net decline of $6, the price now ruling being $74 a flask of 75 pounds. The break in values was due to a larger selling pressure brought about by liberal offerings of supplies stimulated by a substantial decrease in the consumption during the past several weeks. It is the general opinion now in trade circles that prices have reached a level, which will stimulate a movement of supplies into the regular channels of consumption based on the laws of supply and demand. In many quarters, however, large buyers continue to hold aloof in the expectation of securing mercury at $65 a flask. It was reported that buyers are not finding any difficulty in obtaining supplies by making firm bids at $70.

The decline in mercury resulted in announcement by makers of mercurials, both hard and soft, of a reduction in quotations of 7to 10c a pound on soft and 15 to 19c a pound on hard varieties, bringing prices down to the basis of $1.36 a pound for calomel.

Lower primary markets for the crude materials, larger arrivals increased productions and a slow demand from domestic buyers, also a decrease in the export movement, created more weakness and noteworthy downward revisions in quotations of nitrate of silver, bromides, starch, licorice root, corn dextrine, castor oil, tinnevelly senna leaves powdered, oxide of tin, tragacanth gum, oil of East India sandalwool, Cartagena ipecac root, silver label gelatin, needle antimony, powdered, also other articles held by second hands, involving boric and oxalic acids, acetanilid chloroform, glycerin and Paris green.

There was an upward movement on some articles, influenced by smaller arrivals, leading to a scarcity of spot stocks, together with further rises in primary markets for the crude materials. Among the articles which were principally affected were essential oils, involving caraway coriander, cedar leaf, juniper berry, mace, nutmeg and rose oil. Second hands are naming higher values for citric acid, cream of tartar and citrated caffeine. Important upward revisions covered dandelion root, gum arabic sorts, linden flowers with leaves, Mexican sarsaparilla root, imported sesame oil, Venice turpentine and Tahiti, South American vanilla beans.

Buyers of botanical drugs report business rather quiet during the past two weeks. In some quarters leading operators are looking for reaction in prices, based on moderate productions and small supplies available.

The spice market shows a slight improvement for pepper, while the balance of the list presents unimportant changes. The recent naval conflict abroad had a disquieting influence, and insurance rates may again be affected, while there is also a greater uncertainty as regards shipments coming through.

Vegetable oils show a decidedly lower range of values on oils from the Far East, particularly on soya bean oils, owing to lower freight rates and larger offerings at cut figures covering supplies for arrival, for shipment on the spot.

Importers of tragacanth gum do not believe that the embargo on shipments will be raised by England in the near future unless the war suddenly terminates. The general impression in trade circles seems to have formed as a result of the lowering of values of spot supplies for tragacanth gum that the British embargo is to be raised soon and sellers here anticipating same reduced quotations. It is claimed that the decline is the result of a prospective increase in stocks, but is due to a slow demand, caused by an unsettled sentiment in numerous other articles due to persistent rumors of an early peace settlement in Europe. Meanwhile, London representatives of American importers are finding difficulty in obtaining Government permits to ship supplies and then only in a small way.

Acetanilid—Large spot accumulations of supplies, which resulted in more liberal offerings influenced a downward course of the market. Weakness among second hands is becoming more apparent and offerings down to 95c and a shade below are being made, which however resulted in only moderate sales.

Acid, Boracic—The market for the lower qualities continues to ease off under a larger production, also more liberal offerings and no improvement of the demand. Sellers are quoting 15c @ 16c a pound. The better grades are being held at the last named figure.

Acid, Citric—The warmer weather stimulated a more active demand and under limited offerings prices gradually stiffened. Second hands are quoting 72c @ 75c a pound, but according to reports some out-of-town sellers are booking orders at about 70c a pound.

Acid, Oxalic—More liberal offerings, owing to a larger production and little inclination by buyers to increase their purchases, resulted in a further lowering of quotations. Offerings are being made at prices ranging from 70c @ 72c a pound.

Aloes, Curacao—Larger arrivals, which tended to increase spot stocks and a slow demand, led to a weaker local spot market. Holders are offering supplies at 1½c below recent sales, ranging from 11c @ 11½c a pound.

Antimony, Needle, Powdered—The trend of the market has weakened in sympathy with the lower value of the metal. Offerings were larger at lower figures, ranging from 28c @ 30c a pound.

Arsenic, White—A larger output which led an accumulation of spot stocks and a slow demand, resulted in a weak and lower market. Sellers are asking 6¼c @ 6 3-8c a pound.

Bromides—Increased production and a less active demand created an easier sentiment and a downward revision of quotations. Spot supplies are being offered by makers at 50c lower, or $4 for the potassium, $3.50 for ammonium, and $3 a pound for sodium, these prices being for granular salts in bulk. Makers are not entering contracts or orders for supplies for forward delivery.

Balsam Fir, Canada—Small arrivals and a firmer primary

market, together with light spot supplies, influenced an upward trend of the market. Supplies in cans are higher, values ranging from $5.45 @ $5.50 a gallon. The market is practically bare of supplies in barrels.

Caffeine, Citrate—A moderate production with only light supplies available, resulted in a stronger market. Second hands in some quarters are refusing to $10.75 a pound.

Cantharides—Small arrivals and strong primary markets together with a scarcity of spot stocks, forced prices to higher levels. Holders are naming $9 and over on parcels for immediate delivery.

Camphor, Japanese Refined—Larger arrivals and easier reports from the primary market, had a depressing influence on the market, so far as the smaller sizes were concerned. Holders offered supplies of 24s and 32s at 51c @ 52c and ounces at 52c a pound. Spot stocks show a material increase owing to a slow buying movement.

Castor Oil—Lower prices in the primary market abroad for seed and larger arrivals here caused leading producers to announce a decline of 2c a gallon to 18c for No. 1 in barrels and to 18¼c a pound in cases.

Chloroform—The market is dull and weak, owing to small inquiries and a larger output. Second hands lowered quotations to 44c @ 45c a pound.

Cream Of Tartar—Moderate spot stocks and no increase in the production, together with an active demand, created a stronger and higher market. Second hands advanced quotations to 42½c @ 43c a pound.

Dandelion Root—Smaller supplies and limited offerings from primary sources, influenced a stronger trend of values. Holders as a rule refused to shade 35c a pound, showing a gain of about 1c @ 2c a pound over recent sales.

Dextrine, Corn—Manufacturers lowered quotations 10 points to $3,30 @ $3.40 a pound in sympathy with a decline in values of corn. Orders booked for the week were fair in the aggregate.

Gelatin—A fair accumulation of stocks, and a slow demand, led to a weaker market and lower values. Sellers reduced prices to 80c @ 85c a pound for silver label.

Glycerin—Absence of buyers and freer offerings led to lower values. Second hands cut prices down to 50c a pound for chemically pure in drums. Crude is easier with a declining tendency.

Gum Arabic—A stronger market abroad and moderate supplies available here, resulted in a higher market for spot supplies of amber sorts. Sellers are naming 19c @ 20c a pound.

Ipecac Root, Cartagena—Larger arrivals and a slackening off in demand, have tended to depress the market. Holders are offering spot lots at lower figures ranging from $2.45 @ $2.60 a pound for powdered and at $2.20 @ $2.25 a pound for whole.

Licorice Root—Larger arrivals influenced a weak trend in prices. Holders in most quarters are offering supplies at lower figures ranging from 26c @ 27c for select, 27c @ 29c for extra, and 25c @ 29c a pound for powdered, while Russian peeled is held at 55c, cut at 60c, and powdered at 65c a pound.

Linden Flowers—With Leaves—Small arrivals, higher primary markets and a scarcity of stocks have forced prices upward, and sellers have advanced quotations 4c to 40c @ 50c a pound.

Mercury—Leading selling agents announced a further reduction in prices, showing a net loss for the week of $6 per flask. A slow demand and keener selling competition were the principal depressing factors. Supplies are being offered at $74 a flask of 75 pounds. It is said that large buyers are holding back for still lower prices, but in many quarters it is believed that the bottom has been reached.

Mercurials—Makers announced lower prices on both hard and soft mercurials showing declines of 15c @ 19c a pound on hard and 7c @ 10c a pound on soft. The reduction was chiefly attributed to the decline in mercury. Prices are now quoted on the basis of $1,36 a pound for calomel in 50-pound lots and apply to any one kind or assorted preparations. Makers are not booking orders or contracts for forward delivery.

Oil Of Caraway—Several leading producers advanced quotations, owing to the increased cost of production. Holders are quoting 50c higher to $3 @ $3.10 a pound. Spot stocks are scarce.

Oil Of Cedar Leaf—Increased cost of production and scant spot supplies resulted in a higher market. Sellers are naming up to 70c, but in some quarters down to 65c is being asked.

Oil Of Coriander—The market is stronger and higher owing to light stocks and higher cost of production. Sellers are now quoting $35 to $50 a pound.

Oil Of Juniper Berries—Scarcity of stock and enhanced cost of production, have forced up prices. Twice rectified oil is now being held at 30c higher to $6.30 @ $7 a pound.

Oil Of Mace—Prices closed materially higher, and holders are quoting an advance of 20c to $1 @ $1,25 a pound.

Oil Of Nutmeg—The market is stronger owing to the high cost of material and a scarcity of spot stock. Sellers are naming 10c more to $1.10 @ $1,25 a pound.

Oil Of Sandalwood, East Indies—Lower import cost and more liberal offerings resulted in a downward movement. The demand was slow and sales decidedly small. Holders are offering goods at $7.50, while several out-of-town sellers are quoting down to $7.25 a pound.

Oil Of Rose—Higher values for the raw material and the small supplies available have caused holders to advance their prices 50c to $13.50 @ $14 per ounce.

Paris Green—A larger output is reported and with the slow demand has influenced a downward trend of the market. Second hands have lowered quotations on this insecticide in kegs to 12c a pound.

Saffron, Valencia—Lack of inquiries and larger spot supplies led to some selling pressure and lower prices. Sellers are naming $10.70 @ $10.75 a pound, showing a decline of 10c a pound.

Senna Leaves—The market for powdered Tinnevelly is easier under keener selling competition. Holders are now quoting 29c @ 32c a pound.

Salol—Offerings are more liberal, owing in part to a further decrease in export orders, and larger spot supplies. The market closed weak with sellers at $7 @ $8 a pound as to quantity ordered.

Sage, Greek—Larger stocks and easier primary markets, resulted in lower values. Sellers are naming 10c@ 10½c a pound for immediate delivery.

Sarsaparilla Root, Mexican—Values are tending upward and holders as a rule are quoting 1½c higher to 10½c @ 11½c a pound.

Sesame Oil, Imported—Following reports of higher primary markets, holders have advanced quotations to $1.45 a gallon.

Silver Nitrate—A further reduction in the price of silver resulted in lower values for nitrate of silver. Makers are asking 42 @ 44c an ounce for lots of 500 ounces.

Starch—Manufacturers announced a reduction of 10 points in quotations to $2,25 @ $2.28 for pearl and to 11½c @ 12c a pound for rice. The lower range was attributed to the decline in the price of raw material.

Tin Oxide—Lower cost of the metal influenced a reduction in values. Offerings were made at 4c lower to 53c a pound for supplies in barrels.

Tragacanth—High grades of Aleppy closed easier under keener selling competition. Offerings of No. 1 were made at $2.75 @ $2.80 a pound, and resulted in sales at the inside range of prices.

Turpentine, Venice—A scarcity of spot stocks and stronger reports from abroad have caused several leading firms to advance their quotations to $1.80 @ $2 a pound.

BALTIMORE, MD.—William Waller and Mr. Jones, who have been employed as clerks in the Roland Park pharmacy of Morgan & Millard of Baltimore, have formed the firm of Waller & Jones to open a drug store under the Emersonian, a new apartment house erected on Eutaw place by Capt. Isaac E. Emerson, who controls the Emerson Drug Company.

Heavy Chemical Markets

WEAKNESS STILL APPARENT IN CHEMICALS

Export Demand is Expected to Strengthen Values—Prices Said To Have Gone Below the Limit of Justification—Reaction Anticipated.

It is possible, in the light of recent events, that the chemical market will emerge from the gloom of uncertainties with which it is now surrounded, to a re-adjustment of values on a more equitable basis of cost of manufacture. In the speculative movement (aided and abetted to a certain extent by manufacturers themselves) which reached its climax about a month ago, prices were propelled upward with a violence that carried them beyond the limit of justification. In the reaction the swing of the pendulum may have carried past the equilibrium between prices and values, and the adjustment may be on a level above present figures, but the consensus of opinion is that the former high prices will not again prevail, at least not in the immediate future. Such high prices undoubtedly put a check on dependent constructive work, and in the ultimate analysis, is to the advantage of no one. Increased domestic production may also have an influence in the establishment of new prices.

During the past week weakness was again revealed in many of the items listed. Goods for export are leaving in very large quantities which may tend to strengthen values but domestic interchanges are reported very slow by second hand dealers. Further losses were sustained by the bichromates and prussiates, also potassium chlorate. Caustic soda has not improved any nor has caustic potash, both selling off a bit and very little demand for the latter, while the former is still good for export. Bleaching powder, the alums, muriate of potash, soda ash were all on an easy selling basis. The important changes follow in detail.

Alum—Declines in potassium crudes reduced manufacturers' prices on potassium alum from 1c to 1½c a pound under last quotations. The revised list of one maker reads $9.10 per hundred pounds for the ground, $9 for the lump and $10 for powdered. The lump has been resold at 7c @ 7½c a pound. Ammonium alum remains at $4.10 per hundred for ground and $4 for lump; aluminum sulphate, low grade, $3.50 @ $4.50, and high grade, $4 @ $6. Second hands have not as yet met these latter prices by ½c to 1c a pound.

Bleaching Powder—The demand for bleaching powder for domestic consumption was small and prices continued easy at 6c @ 6½c a pound. Receipts of offers at 5¼c a pound, f. o. b. works, in one car lots are claimed, and shaded for larger lots. Export drums command from 7c to 8c a pound as business in that direction is a little more brisk. Deliveries on contract extending over 1918 are made at 2c @ 2½c a pound.

Blue Vitriol—Last week's declines in blue vitriol did not appreciably stimulate business in either an export or domestic way. The most favorable terms offered by some of the larger manufacturers are 15c a pound carload lots, while 14c is had from other sources. Prices of powdered are 22c @ 24c a pound.

Copperas—A slight decline was registered in copperas during the week and some of the producers are asking $1.25 @ $1.75 per hundred pounds. A reduction in the cost of the crude is given as the cause. A lack of demand was also reported.

Potassium Bichromate—The growing weakness of potassium bichromate was more in evidence during the past few days. It is intimated that the efficiency of the sodium salt in most all respects is diverting the consumer from the use of the potassium salt. Deals were said to have been made as low as 47c a pound in 20 and 30 cask lots. The ruling quotation seems at 50c @ 52c a pound. Dealers refusing to meet these prices have withdrawn from the market.

Potassium Chlorate—The expected firm stand in potassium chlorate did not materialize, and prices were again reduced by some holders. Small quantities changed hands at 56c @ 58c a pound. Freer offerings, though also in small quantity, were had at 60c @ 62c a pound. Inquiries for export and domestic use are reported but not much business was done.

Potassium Prussiate—Quotations on the red potassium prussiate show a wide range. Offers are beginning to come in from foreign holders and in some quarters $4 a pound was heard. Again, quotations are had at $4.25 and $4.50, while some manufacturers are asking $5. The yellow prussiate was easier at $1.35 @ $1.45 a pound.

Potash, Caustic—Dealers reported business in caustic potash at a low ebb. The 88-92 per cent. was inactive even at 82c offers. Some are holding at 85c. In the lower 70-75 per cent. grades 60c @ 63c was asked.

Soda Ash—Soda ash, dense, was fairly firm at 3¼c a pound, but light was shaded by several sellers at 2 3-8c @ 2 7-8c. About 500,000 pounds were exported during the week. On a basis of 48 per cent. contract quotations were 1¼@1½c a pound, with 1-8c reduction on deliveries over two years.

Sodium Bichromate—The sodium bichromate situation did not change much. Small offerings were had at 32c @ 33c a pound, but 37c was about the best for a quantity. Business in this article was also slow. Dealers as a rule are not participants at the prices quoted, preferring to hold for better values. Contracts for 1917 continue at 25c and 26c @ 28c a pound depending upon maker and quantity.

Soda, Caustic—No great amount of caustic soda was resold during the week and prices seemed to sag. Some dealers were said to be quoting 4¾c @ 4 5-8c a pound and an export order for 150 tons was reported sold at a slightly lower figure. Other dealers are holding at 5c @ 5½c while makers are asking 6¼c. No changes were made in former contract prices of 2c @ 2½c a pound on a 60 per cent basis.

PARK SUIT AGAINST JOBBERS SETTLED

Three Suits are Dismissed as a Result of Cash Paid to Plaintiffs—Violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and Conspiracy Were Alleged

After nineteen years of litigation the suits of John D. Park & Sons Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, against members of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association for alleged conspiracy in restraint of trade and in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law have been settled out of court. One report says that the sum to be paid to the plaintiffs is $250,000 but spokesmen for the defendants stated to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS that the settlement was made for "considerably less," although they declined, for the present at least, to state the exact amount of the settlement.

Three suits are discontinued as a result of the settlement. The first suit was begun in 1897 and was an action at law alleging that the defendants had done great damage to the business of John D. Park & Sons Company by attempts to prevent them from buying goods from manufacturers. In this action the plaintiffs asked compensation in the sum of $500,000. Another action was begun in 1904 in equity, an injunction being asked for to restrain the defendants from continuing the alleged acts of conspiracy. No amount of damages was specified in this complaint. In 1909 a third suit was instituted under the Sherman anti-trust law and triple damages in the sum of $500,000, or $1,500,000 in all, were asked. The first action was still pending in the Supreme Court of the City of New York, and the others were pending in the United States courts.

Since the first suit was begun eight of the defendants have died, they being Albert Bruen, Albert Plaut, George A. Plimpton, William J. Walker, Charles Hubbard, Charles H. Hubbard, R. B. Pierce and William S. Gerrity. The defendants in the action are the corporations whose names follow and their officers: Bruen, Ritchey & Company, Charles N. Crittenton Company, Lehn & Fink, R. W. Robinson & Son Company, Schieffelin & Company, Plimpton, Cowan & Company, Schneider & Macy Drug Company, John L. Thomson Sons & Company, Walker & Gibson, Bluaw & Brickner Drug Company, Paine Drug Company, Charles Hubbard Son & Company, C. W. Snow & Company, Gerrity Brothers, Polk & Calder Company, Tarrant & Company and Coffin, Reddington & Company.

Color and Dyestuff Markets

GOOD BUSINESS IN ANILINE COLORS

Importers Say Trade is More Active—Prices are 50 to 100 Per Cent. Higher Than for Stocks Recently Sold by Speculators—Prices are Holding Fairly Firm

Importers of aniline colors are reporting a good business and values are exceedingly high. Prices for the new importations are from 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. higher than the anilines that have been sold and resold in the speculative trading in the old stocks of German anilines. But the volume of transactions is too small to serve as a criterion for the business done in the dyestuffs market. With the vegetable dyestuffs, the lull that has attended for sometime, has carried over another week, and dealers are prepared for several weeks more of abated interest from the consuming factors. The textile between-season period is said to end with the month, and a revival in dyestuff business is looked for after the Fourth of July.

Prices in the main are holding firm though there is an indication of ease in the position of many items, noticeably so in aniline oil, cochineal, cutch, gambier, and logwood extract. The preponderance of sales continues on the side of logwood extract, and this interest is projected to the very producing centers of the wood. The harvesting of the wood has been stimulated in every locality where it is to be found. Attention is called to this feature by further reports from American consuls in the sub-tropic regions. The report of Consul Frank A. Anderson, Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic, says in substance: The first shipment of logwood from Puerto Plata for many years was made in April last. Heretofore the cost of cutting and bringing the wood to the seaboard was an unprofitable transaction and large quantities were used for fire-wood and for making charcoal. With the present era of high prices interest in logwood has become keen and large numbers of country people are engaged in cutting and bringing the wood to market. Speculation has also entered the field forcing prices that promise to yield little or no profit. Prices equivalent to $27.50 a ton delivered to Puerto Plata are said to have been paid, and one exporter refused an offer of $35 a ton f. o. b. Puerto Plata. The ocean freight rate from this point to New York has been advanced from $4.50 to $19.50 a ton. At that time (May 3) over 1,000 tons of logwood were in Puerto Plata and large quantities lay in the interior awaiting shipment.

Consul Henry M. Wollcott writes from Habana that samples of what are purported to be genuine campeche were brought to the Consulate with the statement that at least 300 tons a week could be supplied for a considerable period.

Several thousand tons of fustic logs are now available at Corinto, Nicaragua, for immediate shipment, according to Consul John A. Gamon. Extremely high freight rates have hampered the movement of the stock on hand and Mr. Gamon suggests that a cargo of merchandise might be taken from New York and return with the cargo of dyewood.

Potassium and sodium mordants are reported in detail under heavy chemicals. Notes on prices of a few of the important dyestuffs are given below:

Aniline Oil—In the open market aniline oil is being quoted at 55c a pound and upward. It is said that some manufacturers are producing without a definite outlet and that some of the consumers have contracted in excess of their requirements, which surplus they are willing to sell at concessions rather than sustain a complete loss. Selling from these sources is held accountable for quotations below manufacturers' prices. The same is applicable to the market conditions of the salts, which in some instances have been offered at 70c a pound spot. Some makers are asking 68c a pound for the oil immediate delivery, 60c over the balance of the year and 53c @ 54c on one year contracts. For salts the price is 65c for contracts and 75c over the next six months. 76c a pound was accepted for a 16-ton order, July delivery.

Cochineal—Arrivals of cochineal are a little freer and another slight reduction in price has occurred during the week. It is said that as low as 78c a pound can be done in standard grades. Some dealers continue to quote top prices but an average range is 81c @ 88c a pound.

Cutch—Stocks in the hands of domestic dealers have grown and liberal offers of cutch from abroad are said to be receiving scant attention. Values have weakened a bit and bales and boxes are quoted at 12c @ 15c a pound. Dealers are heartened by the reports from textile people that brown shades are in good demand with prices steady, and are content to hold their stocks of cutch for the time rather than sacrifice. The shipment of cutch from Rangoon to all parts from January to April 3 were 3,897 tons, against 850 tons in the same time last year, and 1,000 tons in 1914.

Gambier—Quotations on gambier in some quarters were reduced to 12c a pound for common grades while others are holding at 13c @ 14c. No. 1 cubes range from 18c to 20c a pound. Importations for March equal 753,505 pounds with a value of $60,239 as against 557,833 pounds with a value of $21,447 in March 1915. Importations af gambier for nine months ending March 31 for the last three years are:

	Pounds	Value
1916	9,316,937	$624,628
1915	10,926,663	387,841
1914	12,559,642	487,837

Indigo—Leading dealers have made no changes in their quotations on natural indigoes. Offers are heard of the Kurpahs varieties at $2,25 for the 50 per cent. standard and $1.90 for 40 per cent., and Madras at 98c a pound. The general asking price ranges from $1.45 to $4 a pound according to grade. The imports of all kinds of indigo for the month of March were only 405,470 pounds, whereas March, 1915, the quantity reached 1,187,427 pounds, and the value for the latter was given as $190.051 as against a valuation of $742,063 for the smaller quantities imported last March. Comparative figures for three years covering nine months ending with March 31 are as follows:

	Pounds	Value
1916	5,128,337	$5,044,964
1915	7,552,580	1,159,302
1914	6,276,126	843,707

The above figures include natural and synthetic indigoes and the discrepancy in quantities may be accounted for, partly, by the fact that comparatively very little of the synthetic indigo was imported in the period covered by the 1916 statistics.

Logwood—Good, well seasoned grades of logwood are said to bring $60 to $70 a ton with some offerings as low as $50. Imports have increased in volume and considerable quantities are unsold and in the hands of outside interests. The chips are offered at 9c @ 10c a pound spot. Logwood extract quotations have reached 40c a pound in some quarters and one order of considerable quantity was reported at 38c a pound for weekly shipment of 10 barrels each. Offers at 50c @ 55c a pound are claimed to be more general and in some instances 70c continues to be the asking, based on the claim of superiority for the product.

Soluble Blue—Soluble blue in the hands of seconds is said to be easier with offerings at $2,25 @ $2.50 a pound. Circular quotations from one of the leading dealers are $3 a pound.

Sumac—Trading in sumac for the week was described as quiet and little shading was done in values. Spot goods are held at $76 @ $78 a ton and arrivals at $74 @ $75 a ton. March imports were 738,658 pounds, valued at $17,640 compared to 576,875 pounds valued at $13,599, in the same month a year ago. For the nine months ending March 31, 1916, imports amounted to 11,376,801 pounds, value $272,014; for the same period ending in 1915 imports were 9,357,036, value $234,997.

Turmeric—No changes of any consequence were had in the turmeric market during the week. Slight reductions were made in some quarters but former quotations rule. A local firm offers the following lots:

5-10 tons Aleppey spot 10 10¼c.
5-10 tons Aleppey Apr. shipment 10¼ @ 10½c.
5-10 tons Aleppey Mar.-June shipment 10 @ 10¼c.
5 tons Madras on dock 9 3-8 ½c.
10 tons Madras due 3 weeks 9¼ ½c.
5-10 tons Madras Mar.-April 9¼ ½c.
50-75 bags China spot 8¾ 9c.
10-15 tons China due 3 weeks 8½ ¾c.

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P. bbls.	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Acetone	lb.	.40	— .41
Acetone, pure, med.	lb.		—
Acetphenetidin	lb.	24.00	—25.00
Aconitine, ½ oz.	ea.		— 1.60
Agar Agar	lb.	.54	— .57
Alcohol 188 proof	gal.	2.64	— 2.66
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	2.66	— 2.68
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	2.68	— 2.70
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.59	— .61
188 proof	gal.	.60	— .62
Wood, ref., 95 p.c.	gal.	.65	— .67
97 p. c.	gal.	.70	— .72
Purified	gal.	1.00	— 1.04
Aldehyde, com.	lb.	.63	— .68
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.28	— .29
Sweet	lb.	.25	— .30
Meal	lb.	.28	— .30
Aloin	lb.	.87	— .92
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Metallic	lb.	1.62	— 1.65
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	.27	— .32
Ambergris, black	oz.	12.00	—14.75
Grey	oz.	22.45	—28.00
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.63	— .88
Benzoate	lb.	5.20	— 5.70
Bichromate, C.P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Bromide	lb.	—	— 3.50
Carb., Dom.	lb.	.09½	— .10
Resub., Cubes	lb.	.27	— .31
Fluoride	lb.	.47	— .52
Hypophosphite	lb.		— 1.85
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	4.15	— 4.20
Molybdate	lb.		— 5.50
Muriate, C.P.	lb.	.19	— .19½
Nitrate, Cryst	lb.	.28	— .30
Gran.	lb.	.28	— .30
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95
Persulphate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.55	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Sulphate	lb.	.05	— .12
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.45	— 5.50
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.15	— .20
Needle powder	lb.	.28	— .30
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent			
Free sulphur	lb.	.48	— .49
Crimson	lb.	.72	— .76
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	32.00	—38.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.08	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .15
Argols	lb.	.17	— .19
Arrowroot, Bermuda	lb.	.50	— .55
St. Vincent, bbls.	lb.	.07	— .07½
Arsenic, red	lb.		—
White	lb.	.06¼	— .06½
Atropine, Alk.	oz.	60.00	—65.00
Sulphate	oz.	55.00	—60.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.21	— .25
Barium Carb., prec.	lb.	.15	— .25
Caustic Hydrate, C.P.	lb.		— .20
Chlorate	lb.		—
Nitrate	lb.	.18	— .19
Peroxide	lb.		—
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.80	— 1.90
St. Thomas	gal.	2.95	— 3.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	lb.		—
Benzine, steel bbls.	gal.		— .23
Wood bbls.	gal.		— .26
Benzol, pure white	gal.	.76	— .85
90 per cent.	gal.	.70	— .74
Benzonaphthol	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Berberine Sulphate	oz.	1.90	— 2.00
Beta Naphtol	lb.	1.35	— 2.90
Bismuth, Citrate	lb.	3.50	— 3.52
Salicylate	lb.		— 3.90
65%	lb.		— 3.75
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Subiodide	lb.		— 5.25
Tannate	lb.		— 3.50
Valerate	lb.		— 5.50
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Subgallate	lb.	3.00	— 3.05
Subnitrate	lb.	3.10	— 3.15
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulph.)			
Borax, in bbls.	lb.	.07¾	— .08¼
Bordeaux Mixture-paste	lb.	.03½	— .06
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.07	— .09
Bromine, bulk, U.S.P.		4.00	— 4.50
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.04½	— .05
Imported	lb.	.20	— .25
Cadmium Bromide	lb.		— 4.25
Iodide	lb.		— 5.25
Metal sticks	lb.		— 1.90
Caffeine alkaloid, bulk	lb.	18.00	—20.00
Bromide	oz.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated	lb.	10.50	—10.55
Sulphate	lb.	18.80	—18.85
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Hypophosphite	lb.	.76	— .78
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.		— 2.50
Camphor, Am., refined, bbls. bk.	lb	.52	— 52½
Squares of 4 ounces	lb.	.53	— .53½
16's in 1 lb. carton	lb	54½	— .55
24's in 1 lb. cartons	lb.	.55	— 55½
32's, in 1 lb. cartons	lb.	.55	— .55½
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	52½	— .53
Japan, refined	lb.	.51½	— .52
Monobromated	lb.	4.45	— 4.48
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Russian	lb.	9.00	— 9.05
Powdered	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Caramel	lb.	.45	— .50
Carbon Dioxide	lb.	.07½	— .13½
Bisulphide	lb.	.08¼	— .09
Castoreum	lb.	10.00	—
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.55	— .60
Chalk, prec. light	lb.	.04¼	— .05¼
Heavy	lb.	.03½	— .05
Chloral Hydrate	lb.	1.36	— 2.05
Charcoal Willow, pow'd	lb.	.04	— .05
Wood, powd.	lb.	.03½	— .05
Chlorine liquid	lb.	.15	— .24
Chloroform	lb.	.59	— —
Chrysarobin	lb.	6.20	— 6.40
Cinchonidine Alk.,	oz.	Nominal	
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate	oz.	Nominal	
Cinchonine Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate	oz.	Nominal	
Cinnabar	lb.	1.95	— 2.05
Civet	oz.	2.00	— 2.20
Cobalt, powd. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.42	— .46
Oleate	oz.	.82	— .95
Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk,	oz.	4.25	— 4.50
Oleate, pow'd (20%)	lb.		— 1.55
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.41	— .42
Boxes	lb.	.43	— .44
Fingers	lb.	.44	— .45
Codeine, alkaloid, bulk	oz.	6.55	— 8.60
Ounces	oz.	6.35	— 8.40
Eighths	oz.	6.55	— 8.60
Phosphate	oz.	6.35	— 6.55
Sulphate	oz.	6.75	— 6.95
Collodion, U.S.P.	lb.	.33	— .37
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	.39	— .44
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.21½	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.59	— .68
Pulp	lb.	.55	— .60
Spanish Apples	lb.		—
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	.55	— .60
Oleate, pow'd (20%)	lb.		— 1.50
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	9.75	—10.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb.		— .44½
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.		— .44
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Creosote carbonate	lb.		—
Cresol, U.S.P.	gal.	1.35	— 1.45
Cuttlefish, Bone, Trieste	lb.	.30	— .32
Jeweler's large	lb.	65	— .75
Small	lb.	.50	— .55
French	lb.	.18	— .20
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.12	— .13
Domestic Potato	lb.	.08	— .09½
Corn, bgs.	lb.	3.30	— 3.40
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
Dragons Blood Mass.	lb.	.25	— .63
Reeds	lb.	.80	— .84
Emetine, Alk., 15-gr. vial	ea.	3.70	— 3.75
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph).			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.75	— .79
Spanish	lb.	.80	— .85
Ether, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.15	— .20
U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22	— .27
Washed	lb.	.18	— .26
Eucalyptol	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Formaldehyde	lb.	.13	— .14
Fuller's Earth, powd.	100 lbs.	.80	— 1.05
Gelatin, silver	lb.	.80	— .85
Gold	lb.		—
Glucose	100 lbs.	2.47	— 2.53
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	.58	— .59
Drums and bbls. added.			
C. P. in cans	lb.	.56	— .59
Dynamite, drums included.	lb.	.55	— .60
Saponification, loose	lb.	.45	— .47
Soap, Lye, loose	lb.	.40	— .41
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated	lb.	3.45	— 3.70
Goa Powder	lb.		— 2.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.		—
Carbonate	oz.		—
Salicylate	oz.	1.55	— 1.80
Guarana	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Gun Cotton	oz.	.18	— .20
Haarlem Oil	gross	2.60	— 2.80
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.80	— .85
Hops, N. Y., 1915, prime	lb.	.25	— .27
Pacific Coast, 1915, prime	lb.	.19	— .20
Hydrogen Peroxide	gross	7.25	—21.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Ichthyol	lb.		—
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25	— 4.30
Iodoform, Powdered	lb.		— 5.00
Crystals	lb.		— 5.50
Iron Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Perchloride	lb.	.17	— .22
Sub-sulphate	lb.	.18	— .22
Isinglass, American	lb.	.75	— .80
Russian	lb.	7.45	— 7.75
Kamala, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Kaolin	lb.	.02	— .03
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.25	— .27
Lanolin, hydrous	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Anhydrous	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	— .50
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Licorice, mass	lb.	.18	— .19
Stick, domestic	lb.	.35	— .40
Foreign	lb.	.40	— .45
Lithium Benzoate	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Carbonate	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
London Purple	lb.		—
Lupulin, U.S.P.	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Regular	lb.	1.20	— 1.45
Lycopodium	lb.	3.25	— 3.40
Magnesium Carbonate, cs	lb.	18	— .20
Glycerophosphate	lb.		— 4.00
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Peroxide	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Salicylate	lb.	Nominaal	
Sulphate, Epsom Salts,			
Domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00
Manganese Glycerophos.	lb.		— 4.50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .75
Sulphate	lb.		— .45
Manna, large flake	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Small flake	lb.	.80	— .83
Sorts	lb.	.37	— .39
Menthol ,Japanese	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Recryst	lb.	4.85	— 4.90
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	—	—74.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.18
Iodide, green	lb.	—	— 4.20
Red	lb.	—	— 4.30
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.20
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .58
Powdered	lb.	—	— .60
Blue Oinment, 33 1-3 p.c.	lb.	—	— .61
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— .83
Calomel, American	lb.	—	— 1.36
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.28
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.23
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.49
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.59
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.59
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.64
Methylene Blue	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Metol	lb.	—	— —
Milk Sugar, powdered	lb.	17½	— .22
Mirbane Oil	lb.	.30	— .35

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages—*Cont.*

Morphine, sulphate, bulk	oz.	5.35	— 5.50
1-oz. vials	oz.	5.55	— 5.60
¼-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes	oz.	5.75	— 5.80
⅛-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes	oz.	5.80	— 5.85
Diacetyl hydrochloride	lb.	6.70	— 7.30
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.10	— .11
Irish	lb.	.11	— .12
Musk, pods, Cab	oz.	8.05	— 8.50
Tonquin	oz.	13.05	—15.00
Grain, Cab	lb.	12.00	—12.10
Tonquin	oz.	16.00	—19.05
Druggists	lb.	16.00	—16.50
Synthetic	lb.	8.50	— 9.10
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.13½—	.14
Balls	lb.	.14	— .14½
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	.18	— .19
Sulphate	lb.	.22	— .23
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.07	— .08
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .14
Opium, cases	lb.	11.50	—11.60
Jobbing lots	lb.	11.55	—11.65
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	13.00	—13.10
Granular	lb.	13.00	—13.10
Orthoform	oz.		— 1.35
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.		— 1.50
Papain	lb.	3.20	— 3.40
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	2.50	— 3.00
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.32	— .33
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls.	lb.	.03½—	.04½
Cream	lb.	.05¼—	.05¾
Lily white	lb.	.07½—	.08¼
Snow white	lb.	.11½—	.11⅞
Phenolphthalein	lb.	18.00	—20.00
Phosphorus	lb.	—	— —
Paste	lb.	—	— —
Pilocarpine	oz.	3.95	— 4.95
Piperidine	oz.	.85	— .90
Piperin	oz.	.55	— .60
Podophylin, U.S.P.	oz.	2.70	— 2.80
Poppy Heads	lb.	.75	— .80
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Bicarb	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Bisulphate	lb.	.50	— .60
C.P.		.75	— .85
Bromide (bulk gran.)	lb.	—	— 4.00
Citrate, bulk	lb.	1.70	— 1.72
Cyanide Mixture	lb.	.37	— .38
Glycerophosphate	lb.	2.05	— 2.10
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.50	— 1.52
Iodide, bulk	lb.	4.30	— 4.35
Metaphosphate	oz.		— .25
Permanganate	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sulphate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
C.P.	lb.	.60	— .75
Tartrate, pow'd	lb.	.75	— .85
Pumice Stone, pow'd.	lb.	.02	— .03
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.		— 2.50
Quassia chips	lb.	.09	— .10
Rasped	lb.	.08	— .08½
Powdered	lb.	.09½—	.10
Quinine, 100 oz. tins	oz.		— .75
50-oz. tins	oz.		— .75½
25-oz. tins	oz.		— .76
5-oz. tins	oz		— .77
1-oz. tins	oz.		— .80
Second hands	oz.	.60	— .70
Amsterdam	oz.	.50	— 2.25
German	oz.	.50	— 2.25
Java	oz.	.50	— 2.25
Resorcin	lb.	20.00	—21.00
Rochelle Salt	lb.		— .35½
Rose Water, triple dist., dem.	lb.	.60	— .61
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.	lb.	.02½—	.04
Saccharin	lb.	13.50	—14.25
Second hands	lb.	—	— —
Safrol	lb.	.31	— .32
Salicin, bulk	lb.	9.45	—10.00
Salol, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.75
Second hands	lb.	8.25	— 8.50
Sandalwood	lb.	.10	— .15
Ground	lb.	.12	— .18
Santonin, cryst., bulk	lb.	38.00	—42.00
Powdered	lb.	39.00	42.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Powdered	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.		— .27¼
Silver Chloride	oz.	.60	— .61
Nitrate	oz.	.42½—	.44¾
Sticks (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.40	— .41
Oxide	oz.	.96	— 1.00
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.15	— .15½
Marseilles, white	lb.	.11	— .12
Green, pure	lb.	.14	— .15
Ordinar	lb.	.08	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Mottled, pure	lb.	.10	— .12
Ordinary	lb.	.08	— .09½
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.11½—	.12
Cacodylate	oz.	1.95	— 2.10
Citrate	lb.	.65	— .75
Benzoate, granulated	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Powdered	lb.	5.00	— 5.10
Bicarb, English	lb.	.03½—	.04
Amer., f.o.b. works	lb.	.02	— .03
Bromide	lb.	—	— 3.50
Glycerophosphate crystals	lb.	2.55	— 2.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	.81	— .83
Iodide	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Nitrate, technical	lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P.	lb.	.23	— .25
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	— .06
Recrystallized	lb.	.09	— .12
Dried	lb.	.20	— .28
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	— .05½
Salicylate	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Sulphate, U. S. P. (Glauber Salts)	lb.	.06	— .07
Tungstate	lb.		— 1.50
Spermaceti	lb.	.23½—	.26
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.48	— .52
Aromatic, U.S.P.	lb.	.46	— .50
Ether Comp.	lb.		— 1.65
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	— .48
Starch, Corn, Pearl	lb.	2.25	— 2.28
Potato	lb.	.05½—	.05¾
Powdered	lb.	.06¼—	.06½
Rice	lb.	.11½—	.12
Wheat	lb.	.05¼—	.06½
Storax, liquid	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Strontium Acetate	lb.		— 1.25
Bromide	lb.	3.50	— 3.52
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Nitrate	lb.	.22	— .22½
Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk	oz.		— 1.08
Powder	oz		— 1.08
Glycerophosphate	oz.		— 2.65
Sulphate	oz.	.90	— .95
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Sulphonal	oz.	.50	— 1.10
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.50	—14.50
Sulphur, Com'l	100 lbs.	1.30	— 1.75
Flour	100 lbs.	2.10	— 2.40
Flowers	100 lbs.	2.30	— 2.65
Technical	lb.	.47	— .50
Roll	100 lbs.	1.95	— 2.20
Precipitated (Lac)	lb.	.30	— .35
Washed	lb.	.08	— .10
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.02	— .04
Purified	lb.	.12	— .15
Tamarinds	lb.	.04	— .04½
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.20	— .25
North Carolina, 1 pt.	doz.		— .75
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.	lb.	.61	— .62
Casks	lb.	.55	— .56
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.50	— .50
Terpineol	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Thymol, crystals	lb.	11.00	—12.00
Iodide	lb.	9.75	— 9.80
Tin, crystals	lb.	.35	— .35½
Oxide	lb.	.55	— .57
Oxide	lb.	.53	— .54
Toluol, pure	gal.	4.50	— 4.90
Commercial	gal.	4.45	— 4.85
Turmeric	lb.		—
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Artificial	lb.	.11	— .12
Spirits, See Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	lb.	.56	— .59
Witch Hazel Ext., d'ble dist., bbl.	gal.	.53	— .56
Gran.	lb.	.22	— .25
Med.	lb.	.30	— .35
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.24	— .27
Chloride	lb.	.17	— .20
Iodide	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Metallic, C.P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide	lb.	.18½—	.20
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Salicylate	lb.		— 3.25
C.P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.06½—	.08

Acids

Acetic, U.S.P., 28 deg.	lb.	.07½—	.08
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys	lb.	.50	— .50½
Benzoic, from gum			
ex Toluol	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Boric, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.11¾—	.12¼
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .12½
Butyric, Tech. abs.	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
60 per cent	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Camphoric	lb.	4.15	— 4.25
Carbolic, cryst, U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.73	— .75
Bottles	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Cans	lb.	.97	— 1.00
Cinnamic	lb.	4.90	— 6.20
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.30
Citric, crystals	lb.	.64	— .65
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent.	gal.	.75	— 1.20
Chromic, 85 per cent	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
German	lb.	.36	— .41
Formic, Conc.	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.25	— 1.26
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.45	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp.g. 1.150	oz.	.22	— .30
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.		— 2.45
Dilute	lb.	.87	— 1.00
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Hypophosphorous, 50%	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
U.S.P., 10%	lb.	.40	— .45
Lactic, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, C.P.	lb.	.05½—	.06½
Nitric, C.P.	lb.	.06½—	.07
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.17½—	.20
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic, Cryst, casks	lb.	.70	— .72
Palmitic, Tech.	lb.	.55	— .60
Picric, kegs	lb.	1.00	— 1.45
Phosphoric	lb.	.29½—	.34½
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	2.75	— 2.90
Crystal, bottles	lb.	2.70	— 2.75
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.15	— .18
Crude	gal.	.25	— .30
Salicylic	lb.	3.40	3.55
Stearic	lb.	.14	— .16
Sulphuric, C. P.	lb.	.05	— .07
Sulphurous, U.S.P.	lb.	.12	— .14
Tannic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Tartaric Crystals	lb		— .66
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.		— .65
Trichloracetic	lb.	4.30	— 4.50
Valeric	lb.	2.40	— 2.90

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	—	— —
Artificial	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Peach kernel	lb.	.38	— .42
Amber, crude	lb.	—	— —
Rectified	lb.	—	— —
Anise	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Bay	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Bois de Rose	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Synthetic	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
Cade	lb.	.50	— .60
Cajuput, bottles, Native, cs.	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.15	— .18
Japanese, white	lb.	.20	— .22
Capsicum, oleo-resin	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Caraway	lb.	2.85	— 3.00
Cassia, 75@80 p. c. tech.	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Lead Free	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
U. S. P.	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.65	— .70
Cedar Wood	lb.	.15	— .16
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	18.00	—18.25
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.54	— .56
Java	lb.	.90	— .95
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Bottles	lb.	1.35	— 1.38
Copaiba	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Coriander	lb.	35.00	—50.00
Croton	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Cubebs	lb.	3.25	— 3.40
Cumin	lb.	5.00	— 5.10
Erigeron	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.70	— .80
California	lb.	—	— —
Fennel, sweet	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	3.75	— 3.85
Bourbon	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Turkish	lb.	3.15	— 3.30
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Ginger	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Hemlock	lb.	.57	— .75
Juniper Berries, Twice rect.	lb.	6.30	— 7.00
Twice rect. Wood	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Lavender flowers	lb.	4.05	— 4.20
Spike	lb.	1.20	— 1.45
Garden	lb.	.65	— .85
Lemon	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Lemongrass	lb.	.80	— .83
Limes expressed	lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Distilled	lb.	2.75	— 2.95
Linaloe	lb.	2.75	— 2.90
Mace, expressed	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Distilled	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Malefern	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Mustard, natural	lb.	19.00	—22.00
Artificial	lb.	—	— —
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	35.50	—47.00
Petale	lb.	45.00	—50.00
Artificial	lb.		—
Nutmeg	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Orange, bitter W. Indian	lb.	2.30	— 2.75
Sweet, W. Indian	lb.	2.50	— 2.70

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-*Cont.*

Messina	lb.	2.85	— 3.00
Origanum	lb.	.18	— .24
Patchouli	lb.	17.55	—18.00
Pennyroyal	lb	1.65	— 1.85
Imported	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
Peppermint, tins	lb	1.80	— 1.85
Petit Grain, S.A.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
French	lb.	7.00	— 9.00
Pimento	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Pine Needles	lb.	.85	— .90
Rhodium	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Rose, Natural	oz.	13.50	—14.00
Artificial	lb.	2.60	— 2.90
Rosemary	lb.	.50	— .70
Safrol	lb.	.35	— .40
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	7.80	— 7.95
West Indian	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.60	— .85
Artificial	lb.	.28	— .32
Savin	lb.		—
Spearmint	lb.	1.70	—1.75
Spruce	lb.	.50	— .60
Tansy	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
White, French	lb.	1.45	— 1.70
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.45	— 3.00
Heavy	lb.	4.95	— 5.40
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	4.20	— 4.45
Synthetic	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.75	— 3.20
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	2.15	— 2.20
Wormwood	lb.	2.25	— 2.55
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	15.00	—24.00
Manila	lb.	28.00	—35.00
Artificial	lb.	20.00	—25.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.70	— .75
South American	lb.	.68	— .70
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.45	— 5.50
Oregon	gal.	.85	— 1.00
Peru	lb.	3.90	— 4.00
Tolu	lb.	.40	— .42

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.30	— .35
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.18	— .22
Blackberry, of Root	lb.	.06	— .08
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.17	— .19
of Tree	lb.	.10	— .10½
Buckhorn	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Calisaya	lb.	.19	— .28
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.08	— .08¾
Cascarilla quills	lb.	.25	— .26
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.30	— .31
Broken	lb.	.25	— .26
Yellow, "quills"	lb.	.30	— .31
Broken	lb.	.25	— .25½
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.25	— .25½
Powdered, bxs.	lb.	.18	— .18½
Maracaibo, yellow, pow'd.	lb.	.15	— .17½
Condurango	lb.	.22	— .27
Coto	lb.	.16	— .18
Cotton Root	lb.	.08	— .08½
Cramp	lb.	.06	— .08
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.06	— .07½
Elm, grinding	lb.	.14	— .16
Ordinary, bdls.	lb.	.18	— .19
Powdered	lb.	.14	— .15
Hemlock	lb.	.05	— .07
Lemon Peel	lb.	.05	— .06
Mezereon	lb.	.26	— .29
Oak, red	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.03	— .04
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04	— .04½
Sweet	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Trieste	lb.	.10	— .11
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.10	— .12
Northern	lb.	.10	— .11
Pomegranate	lb.	.25	— .27
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
Quebracho	lb.	.50	—.50½
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.11	— .16
Select	lb.	.15	— .16
Simaruba	lb.	.15	— .17
Soap, whole	lb.	.08	— .09
Cut	lb.	.11	— .16
Crushed	lb.	.09	— .10
Tonga	lb.	.40	— .41
Wahoo of Root	lb.	.27	— .32
of Tree	lb.	.12	— .14
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.12	— .15
White Pine	lb.	.04½	— .05
White Poplar	lb.	.04	— .04½
Wild Cherry	lb.	.05	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.03½	— .04½

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.21	— .25
St. Ignatius	lb.	.18	— .21
St. John's Bread	lb.	.04	— .04½
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.85	— .90
Para	lb.	.55	— .60
Surinam	lb.	.70	— .75
Mexican, whole	lb.	4.10	— 5.10
South American	lb	3.40	— 4.00
Cuts	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
South American	lb.	3.20	—3.45
Tahiti, white label	lb.		—
Green label	lb.	1.60	— 1.70

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.42	— .44
XX	lb.	.47	— .49
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .49
Fish	lb.	.05	— .06
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.12½	— .13
Juniper	lb.	.04½	— .05
Laurel	lb.	.05	— .06½
Poke	lb.	.10	— .12
Prickly Ash	lb.	.11	— .12½
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.07½	— .09
Sloe	lb.	—	— —
Sumac	lb.		— .04

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.65	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .85
Borage	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Calendula	lb.	.70	— .75
Chamomile, German	lb.		—
Belgian	lb.		—
Hungarian	lb	.60	— .70
Roman	lb.	.40	— .50
Spanish	lb.	.60	— .63
Clover Tops	lb.	.18	— .21
Dogwood	lb.	.12	— .13
Elder	lb.	.16	— .17
Insect, open	lb.		—
Closed	lb.		—
Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.26½	— .28
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.39½	— .44
Kousso	lb.		—
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.19½	— .22
Select	lb.	.26	— .30
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Malva	lb.	1.55	— 1.80
Mullein	lb.		—
Orange	lb.	—	— 1.00
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.05	— .06
Patchouli	lb.	.35	— .40
Poppy, red	lb.	.45	— .49
Saffron, American	lb.	1.85	— 1.90
Valencia	lb.	10.70	—10.75
Tilia (see Linden)			

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite, German	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .65
Balmony	lb.	.05½	— .08
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Belladonna	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.06	— .08
Broom Tops	lb.	.09½	— .14
Buchu, short	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Long	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Cannabis Indica	lb.	2.75	— 2.80
Catnip	lb.	.07½	— .11½
Catnip	lb.	.08	— .12
Chiretta	lb.	.22	— .23
Coca, Huanuco	lb.		—
Truxillo	lb.	.36	— .41
Coltsfoot	lb.	.59	— .60
Conium	lb.	.20	— .21
Corn Silk	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Damiana	lb.	.10	— .10½
Deer Tongue	lb.	.08	— .09
Digitalis	lb.	.87	— .93
Dandelion	lb.	.18	— .20
Eucalyptus	lb.	.06	— .08
Euphorbia pilulifera	lb.	.36	— .41
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.08½	— .09
Henbane, German	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Russian	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lovage	lb.	.30	— .35
Henna	lb.	.12	— .15
Horehound	lb.	.29	— .32
Jaborandi	lb.	.19	— .20
Laurel	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Life Everlasting	lb.	.05	— .07
Liverwort	lb.	23½	— .25
Lobelia	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Matico	lb.	.36	— .37
Marjoram, German	lb.	.35	— .40
French	lb.	.13½	— .14
Pennyroyal	lb.	.05½	— .06
Peppermint, American	lb.	.15½	— .19½
German	lb.	.34	— .39
Pichi	lb.	.12	— .14
Prince's Pine	lb.	.08	— .10
Plantain	lb.	.10	— .11
Pulsatilla	lb.	4.05	— 5.05
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.07	— .09
Rose, red	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Rosemary	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Rue	lb.	.40	— .49
Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	.55	— .55½
Rubbed	lb.	.50	— .51
Grinding	lb.	.42	— .43
Greek	lb.	.10	— .10½
Spanish	lb.	.10	— .10½
Savory	lb.	.20	— .21
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.60	— .70
Half leaf	lb.	.58	— .65
Siftings	lb.	.55	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .47
Tinnevelly	lb.	.27	— .40
Pods	lb.	.20	— .25
Squaw Vine	lb.	.08	— .11
Skullcap	lb.	.15	— .17
Spearmint, American	lb.	.19	— .22
Stramonium	lb.	.26	— .29
Tansy	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Thyme	lb.	11	— .11½
Uva Ursi	lb.	.07¾	— .08¾
Water Pepper	lb.	.07½	— .09½
Witch Hazel	lb.	.04¼	— .05
Wintergreen	lb.	.07½	— .09½
Wormwood	lb.	.15	— .18
Yerba Santa	lb.	.08	— .08½

ROOTS

Aconite English	lb.	.70	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .80
German	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Alkanet	lb.	.85	— .90
Althea, cut	lb.	.60	— .65
Whole	lb	.51	— .55
Angelica, American	lb.	.14½	— .15
German	lb.	.19	— .23
Arnica	lb.	.65	— .80
Arrowroot, Am.	lb.	.07½	— .08
Bermuda	lb.	.45	— .50
St. Vincent	lb.	.07½	— .08
Bamboo Brier	lb.		— .05
Bearsfoot	lb.		— .05
Belladonna, German	lb.	—	— —
Powdered			
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Beth	lb.	.20½	— .25
Bitter	lb.	.23	— .25
Blueflag	lb.	12	— .15
Bryonia	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Burdock	lb.	—	— .41
American	lb.	.39	— .40
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Unbleached	lb.	.22	— .24
Cohosh, black	lb.	.05	— .06½
Blue	lb.	.05	— .05½
Colchicum	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Colombo	lb.	.13	— .14
Comfrey, crushed	lb.	.14	— .17
Culver's	lb.	.09½	— .11
Cranesbill	lb.	.05	— .07
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .13
Dandelion, German	lb.	.35	— .36
American	lb.	.33	— .34
Doggrass	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Echinacea	lb.	.21	— .23
Elecampane	lb.	.15	— .17
Galangal	lb.	.15	— .17
Gelsemium	lb.	.05	— .06
Gentian	lb.	.26½	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .31
Geranium	lb.	.06	— .08
Ginger, African	lb.	.11½	— .12
Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.18	— .19
Bleached	lb.	—	— —
Ginseng, wild, Southern	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Northwestern	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Eastern	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Cultivated	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Golden Seal	lb.	4.35	— 4.60
Goldthread (Coptis)	lb.	.40	— .55
Powdered	lb.	4.70	— 4.75
Hellebore, white	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.46	— .47
Black	lb.	.11	— .13
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Powdered	lb.	2.45	— 2.60
Rio	lb.	3.70	— 3.95
Jalap, whole	lb.	.10½	— .12½
Powdered	lb.	.16	— .17
Kava Kava	lb.	.18	— .21
Ladies' Slipper	lb.	.27	— .30

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages—*Cont.*

Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.55	— .59
Selected	lb.	.28	— .29
Spanish, Powdered	lb.	.25	— .26
Lovage, Am.	lb.	.50	— .54
Manaca	lb.	.31	— .42
Mandrake	lb.	.07	— .09
Musk, Russian	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.15½	— .16
Verona	lb.	12½	— .14
Finger	lb.	2.20	— 2.40
Pareira Brava	lb.	.24	— .28
Pellitory	lb.	.36	— .57
Pink, true	lb.	.35	— .40
Pleurisy	lb.	.12	— .14
Poke	lb.	.05	— .07
Rhatany	lb.	.75	— .80
Rhubarb, Chinese	lb.	.80	— .82
High, dried	lb.	.22	— .24
Chips	lb.	.22	— .23
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .26
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.37½	— .40
Mexican	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Senega, Northern	lb.	.41	— .46
Southern	lb.	.58	— .63
Serpentaria	lb.	.31	— .36
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.10	— .12
Snake, Canada, natural	lb.	.21	— .26
Stripped	lb.	.22	— .26
Spikenard	lb.	.09½	— .13
Squaw Vine	lb.	.08½	— .10½
Squill	lb.	.19	— .23
Stillingia	lb.	.05½	— .07
Stone	lb.	.06	— .07½
Turkey Corn	lb.		—
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.37½	— .39
True (Aletris)	lb.	.19	— .20
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.65	— .75
English	lb.		
German	lb.		—
Japanese	lb.	.39	— .42
Veratrum Viride	lb.	.10	— .11
Vervain	lb.	.16	— .17
Yellow Dock	lb.	.12	— .15
Domestic	lb.		—
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.07	— .08

SEEDS

Angelica	lb.	.13½	— .14½
Anise, Levant	lb.	.12	— .12½
Spanish	lb.	.13½	— .14
Star	lb.	.24	— .25
Annatto	lb.	.18	— .20
Caraway	lb.	.19	— .19½
Spanish	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Dutch	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Smyrna	lb.		—
South American	lb.	.04¾	— .05
Caraway	lb.	.20	— .20½
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.85	— 1.20
Ceylon, green	lb.		— .50
Decorticated	lb.		
Celery	lb.	.28	— .29
Colchicum	lb.	1.03	— 1.05
Conium	lb.	.18	— .19
Coriander, natural	lb.	.05½	— .05½
Bleached, domestic	lb.	.06¾	— .6½
Cumin, Malta	lb.		—
Levant	lb.		—
Mogador	lb.		—
Morocco	lb.	.23	— .24
Dill	lb.	.08¼	— .10½
Fennel, German, large	lb.	.73	— .75
Italian	lb.	.16	— .17
Roumanian, small	lb.	.18	— .19
French	lb.	.15¾	— .16
Flax, whole	bu.	2.40	— 2.50
Ground	lb.	.05	— .06
Foenugreek	lb.	.03¼	— .03⅝
Domestic	lb.	.05	— .06
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.03¾	— .04
Russian	lb.		
Henbane	lb.	.30	— .35
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.06	— .06½
Larkspur	lb.	.22	— .23
Lobelia	lb.	.26	— .29
Millet, natural	lb.	.02⅞	— .03
Hulled	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.14½	— .15
California, brown	lb.	.14	— .14⅜
Sicily, brown	lb.	.14	— .14⅜
Dutch	lb.	.16½	— .17
English, yellow	lb.	.16¼	— .17
German, yellow	lb.	Nominal	
Bombay	lb.	.10½	— .11
Parsley	lb.	.21	— .22½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	29	— .30
Turkish	lb.		—
Pumpkin	lb.	.10½	— .12
Quince, select	lb.	.75	— .78
Rape, English	lb.	—	—
Japanese	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.21¾	— .24½
Stavesacre	lb.	.45	— .47
Stramonium	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.		—
Kombe	lb.		—
Sunflower, large	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Small	lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.10¾	— .11
Madras	lb.	.10	— .10½
China	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Worm, American	lb.	.09	— .09½
Levant	lb.	.98	— 1.00

GUMS

Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.00	— 1.08
Cape	lb.	.09	— .14
Curacao, cases	lb.	.11	— .11½
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.25	— .27
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.30	— .36
Seconds	lb.	.28	— .30
Sorts, white	lb.	.28	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .30
Granulated	lb.	.28	— .30
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.30	— .31
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	1.12	— 1.20
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.55	— 1.75
Sumatra	lb.	.34	— .39
Catechu	lb.		—
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.65	— .75
Euphorbium	lb.	.20	— .21
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Galbanum	lb.	.62	— .79
Gamboge	lb.	1.55	— 1.70
Guaiac	lb.	.25	— .29
Hemlock	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Kino	lb.	.50	— .60
Locust	lb.	.25	— .30
Mastic	lb.	.42	— .46
Myrrh, select	lb.	—	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.20	— .21
Siftings	lb.	.20	— .21
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.18½	— .21
Sorts	lb.	.14	— .15
Tears	lb.	.14	— .18
Sandarac	lb.	.25	— .26
Senegal, picked	lb.	.20	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.16	— .18
Spruce	lb.	.66	— .85
Thus, per bbl.	280 lbs.	8.30	— 8.50
Tragacanth, Aleppo, firsts	lb.	2.75	— 2.80
Seconds	lbs.	2.30	— 2.40
Thirds			—
Turkey, firsts	lb.	Nominal	
Seconds	lb.	Nominal	
Thirds	lb.	Nominal	

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.24	— .26
Bees, white	lb.	.46	— .52
Yellow, crude	lb.	.32	— .33
Refined	lb.	.36	— .40
Candelilla	lb.	.26	— .40
Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.50	— .51
No. 1	lb.	.46	— .48
No. 2	lb.	.39	— .41
No. 3	lb.	.32	— .33
Ceresin Yellow	lb.	.11	— .12
White	lb.	.15	— .16
Japan	lb.	.16	— .16½
Montan, crude	lb.		—
Bleached	lb.		—
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.44	— .55
Green	lb.	.81	— .89
Refined, white	lb.		—
Refined, yellow	lb.		—
Paraffin refined, domestic	lb.	.06½	— .13
Foreign	lb.		—

Heavy Chemicals

Alkali, 48%, bgs., works 100 lbs.			—
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. works 48 p.c. b.	100 lbs.		—
Alum, ammonia, ground 100 lbs.		4.10	— 5.00
Lump	00 lbs.	4.00	— 4.75
Powdered	100 lbs.		—
Alum, chrome	lb.	.40	— .45
Potash, ground	100 lbs.	9.10	— —
Lump	100 lbs.	9.00	— —
Powdered	100 lbs.	10.00	— —
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	6.37	— —
Alumina, Sulph., low	100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.50
High grade	100 lbs.	4.00	— 6.00
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.25	— .26
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car.	lb.	.05¾	— .06¾
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.04¾	— .04¾
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.03¾	— .04¾
16 deg., carboys	lb.	.03¼	— .03¾
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.08	— .09
Granulated, white	lb.	.09	— .10
Lump	lb.	.18	— .20
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.		— 3.75
Domestic	100 lbs.		— 3.75
Barium, chloride	100 lbs.	6.50	— 7.00
Barytes, floated, cream	ton	19.00	—28.00
Bleaching Powder, over 35p.c.	lb.	.07	— .11
Calcium, Acetate, crude	100 lbs.	7.00	— 7.05
Carbide	100 lbs.		
Carbonate	lb.	.04	— .05
Chloride, solid	ton		—11.78
Granulated	ton		—14.78
Sulphate	100 lbs.	17.00	—20.00
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.16	— .17
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.40	— .45
Subacetate (Verdigris)		.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate	lb.	.14	— .15
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .23
Copperas, f.o.b. work	100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.75
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	3.45	— 3.70
Refined	gal.	6.00	— 6.50
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.	lb.	.05	— —
48 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.09	— —
52 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.10	— —
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.14	— —
White cryst	lb.	.16	— —
Broken Cakes	lb.		—
Granulated	lb.	.16	— —
Powdered	lb.	.17	— —
Arsenate	lb.	.08½	— .09
Nitrate	lb.	.15½	— .17
Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pd	lb.		— .07¾
Red, American	lb.		— .07¾
Foreign	lb.	.09	— .09½
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.		— .07
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.		— .08
English	lb.	.11½	— .12
White, Basic Sulphate	lb.		— .06¾
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.03	— .03½
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.04	— .04½
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.04½	— .05
Nitric acid,			
36 deg. carboys	lb.	.07¾	— —
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.08¾	— —
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.08⅞	— —
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.09¾	— —
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	.07½	— —
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.08	— —
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.08¾	— —
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.09¾	— —
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 2.00
True Dental	bbl.	2.00	— 2.25
Potash, Bichromate	lb.		— .58
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.75	— 1.10
Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.85	— .92
Chlorate, cryst	lb.	.60	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .70
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.	per ton	390.00	—400.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Yellow	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Saltpetre, crude	lb.	—	— —
Refined	lb.	.35	— .37
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags, basis of 48 p.c. car lots	100 lbs.	—	— —
in bbls.	100 bbls.	—	— —
Bichromate	lb.	—	— .37
Bisulphate	lb.		—
Carbonate, Sal.Soda, Am.	100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.50
Caustic, domestic, 76 p.c. f.o.b. works, drums	100 lbs	4.75	— 6.25
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. 100 lbs	lb.	—	— 6.25
Nitrite	lb.	.17	— .19
Chlorate	lb.	—	— .35
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	—	— .40
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.70	— 2.90
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.85	— 3.00
Prussiate	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Silicate, 140 p.c.	lb.	.03¾	— .05
Silicate, liquid	lb.	.01	— .01½
Sulphate, Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	.75	— .92
Sulphide, 30 p.c. crystals	lb.		—
60 deg.	per 100 lbs.	4.50	— 4.75
Sulphur (crude, f. o. b. New York	ton.		— $30
Sulphur(crude, f. o. b. Baltimore	ton.		— $30.50
Sulphuric Acid			—
60 deg.	lb.	.02	— .02¼
66 deg., carboys	per 100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.25
Oleum	100 lbs	3.75	— 4.25
Battery Acid, car's	per 100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00

Dyestuffs

Albumen, Egg	lb.	.80	— .86
Blood	lb.	.30	— .35
Alumina, Chloride	lb.		— 4.00

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages—*Cont.*

Alizarine	lb.		
Aniline Oil, in drums	lb.	.60	— .70
Salts	lb.	.70	— .80
Annatto, fine	lb.	.32	— .35
Seed	lb.	.16½	— .17½
Antimony Salt, 75 p.c.	lb.		
65 p.c.	lb.	.45	— .55
47 p.c.	lb.	.40	— .50
Camwood	lb.	.17	— .20
Carmine, No. 40	lb.	4.50	— 5.15
Cochineal	lb.	.81	— .88
Powdered	lb.		
Cudbear, French	lb.		
Concentrated	lb.	.42	— .55
English	lb.		
Cutch, bales	lb.	.12	— .15
Boxes	lb.	.12	— .15
Divi-Divi	ton	60.00	—62.00
Flavine	lb.	1.15	— 1.80
Eosine	lb.	9.00	—10.50
Fustic stick	ton	25.00	—30.00
Young, root	ton	100.00	—120.00
Gambier Spot	lb.	.12	— .30
Hypernic Wood, Chipped	lb.	.10	— .12
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.20	— 4.00
Guatemala	lb.	2.75	— 3.05
Kurpaha	lb.	2.60	— 3.00
Madras	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Synthetic (J)	lb.		
Iron Nitrate, commercial	lb.	.02¼	— .03
True	lb.	.04¾	— .06
Logwood, stick	ton	$55.00	—70.00
Roots	ton		—50.00
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.24	— .33
Myrobalans	ton	58.00	—61.00
Nigrosin	lb.	1.60	— 2.00
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.55	— .65
Chinese	lb.	.25	— .30
Persian Berries	lb.		
Quercitron	ton	35.00	—44.00
Soluble, Blue	lb.		— 2.50
Sumac	ton	75.00	—78.00
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.12	— .13
Aleppy	lb.	.11	— .12
Pubna	lb.		
China	lb.	.10	— .11
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.14½	— .20
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.33	— .37

CHIPPED DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	Nominal
Camwood	lb.	Nominal
Fustic	lb.	.05 — .07
Hypernic	lb.	.10 — .12
Logwood	lb.	.08 — .12
Red Saunders	lb.	.13 — .15

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.40	— .41
Concentrated	lb.	.45	— .50
Barberry, French	lb.	.35	— .38
Cutch, Catechu, dye	lb.	.12	— .15
Borneo	lb.	.12	— .15
Mangrove	lb.	.09	— .11
Fustic	lb.	.25	— .30
Gall	lb.	.20	— .21
Hematine Extract—			
Contracts	lb.	.50	— .55
Spot lots	lb.	.60	— .70
Hemlock	lb.	.05½	— .06
Indigo	lb.	.28	— .32
Logwood, 51 deg.—			
Contracts	lb		50
Spot lots	lb.	.50	— .70
Mangrove	lb.	.10	— .12
Oak	lb.		
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.		— .50
Paste	lb.	.25	— .35
Palmetto	lb.		
Persian Berry	lb.	.20	— .24
Quebracho, solid	lb.	14½	— .15
51 deg.	lb.	.10½	— .11
42 deg.	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Quercitron (bark)—			
Orange	lb.		— .25
Yellow	lb.	.25	— .30
Sumac	lb.	.11	— .14

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.59	— .60
Domestic, prime	gal.	.57	— .58
Cod Liver, Newf'land	bbl.	120.00	—125.00
Norwegian	bbl.	150.00	—170.00
Degras, American	lb.	.07¼	— .07½
English	lb.	.08	— .08¾
German	lb.		
Neutral	lb.		
Herring	gal.		
Horse	gal.		
Lard, prime, winter	lb.	.10⅜	— .10⅝
Off Prime	gal.	1.03	— 1.05
Extra, No. 1	gal.	.94	— .95
No. 1	gal.	.89	— .90
No. 2	gal.	.85	— .86
Menhaden, Northr. crude	gal.	.83	— .84
South, crude	lb.		
Brown, strained	gal.	.57	— .58
Light, strained	lb.	.58	— .59
Yellow bl'chd, winter	gal.	.60	— .61
White, bl'chd, winter	gal.	.62	— .63
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.04	— 1.05
30 deg., cold test	gal.	.99	— 1.00
40 deg., cold test	gal.	.94	— .96
Prime	gal.	.89	— .92
Dark	gal.	.83	— .85
Oleo Oil	lb.	.10¼	— .12¼
Porpoise, body	gal.		
Jaw	gal.		
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Saponified	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Seal, white	gal.		
Sod Oil	lb.	.08¾	— .08½
Sperm bleached, winter			
38 deg., cold test	gal.	.79	— .80
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.77	— .78
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test	gal.	.75	— .76
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.12½	— .13
Double pressed	lb.	.13½	— .13¾
Triple pressed	lb.	.14½	— .15
Tallow, acidless	gal.	.89	— .90
Prime	gal.	.87	— .88
Whale, natural winter	gal.	.59	— .61
Bleached	gal.	.61	— .62
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	.63	— .64

VEGETABLE

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.18	— .18½
Cases	lb.	.18¼	— .18¾
No. 3	lb.	.17¾	— .18
Chaulmoogra	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Cocoanut Oil, Ceylon	lb.	.15½	— .16
Cochin	lb.	.16¼	— .16¼
Copra	lb.	.15¼	— .15¼
Corn, refined	100 lbs.	10.81	—10.85
Cottonseed, prime, yel.	lb.	10.80	—11.00
Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	.71	— .71½
Summer, white	lb.	.11	— .11¾
Winter Yellow	lb.	.11	— .11¾
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.		— .67
5 bbl. lots	gal.		— .68
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal.		— .69
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots, gal.			— .70
Mustard	gal.		
Olive, denatured	gal.	.90	— .91
Foots	lb.	.10⅝	— .11
U. S. P.	lb.	1.90	— 2.20
Palm, Lagos	lb.	.12	— .13
Commercial	lb.	.11	— .12
Prime, red	lb.	.11	— .12
Peanut Oil, soap	gal.	.74	— .77
Pine Oil, white	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Yellow	lb.	.90	— .95
Poppy	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Rapeseed, ref'd, French, in bbls.	gal.		
Blown	gal.		
Refined	gal.		
Resin Oil, first rect	lb.	.29	— .30
Second	gal.	.39	— .40
Third	lb.	.50	— .51
Sesame, domestic	gal.	1.45	— 1.50
Imported	gal.	1.45	— 1.50
Soya Bean, English	lb.		
Manchurian	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	gal.	.45	— .50
Commercial	lb.	.35	— .40

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity, 25@30 cold test	gal.	.12½	— .13
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.13	— .14
Summer	gal.	.12	— .13
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.20	— .25
Dark, filtered	gal.	.19	— .20
Extra cold test	gal.	.26	— .29
Dark steam refined	gal.	.14	— .16
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav.	gal.	.25	— .27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.20	— .21
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.33	— .34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.26	— .27
903@907 sp. gr.	gal.	.16	— .17
Red Paraffin	gal.	.14	— .15
Spindle, No. 1, filtered	gal.	.18	— .19
No. 2	gal.	.16	— .17
No. 3	gal.	.15	— .16
No. 4	gal.	.13	— .14

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.43½	— .44
Pitch, prime	200 lb. bbl.	3.75	— 4.00
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls.	5.50	— 5.75
Rosin, com, to g'd.	28-lb. bbls.	5.15	— 5.20

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.30	— .31
Diamond "I"	lb.	.29	— .30
V. S. O.	lb.	.30	— .31
Fine orange	lb.	.26½	— .27½
Second orange	lb.	.25	— .26
T. N.	lb.	.24	— .25
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.22½	— .23
Button Lac	lb.	.30	— .31
Regular, bleached	lb.	.26	— .27
Bone, Dry	lb.	.32	— .33

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.22	— .22½
Canton, rolls	lb.	.14	— .14½
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.52	— .53
Capsicum, Japan	lb.	.16	— .17
Bombay	lb.	.13½	— .14
Cassia Buds	lb.	.15¾	— .16
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.27	— .28
Mombassa	lb.	.34	— .35
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.21	— .23
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.26	— .27
Penang	lb.	.35	— .36
Zanzibar	lb.	.16½	— .16¾
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.18	— .19
Ginger, grinding	lb.	.15	— .15¾
African	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Cochin	lb.	.10¾	— .11¼
Japan	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Mace, Banda	lb.		— .65
Batavia, No. 1	lb.		— .60
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.22½	— .23
Paprika, Spanish	lb.	.16½	— .19
Hungarian	lb.		— .30
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.17¼	— .17½
White	lb.	.21	— .21½
Pimento	lb.	.05	— .06

OIL, CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Mills, Texas	short ton		
Mills, New Orleans			
Cottonsee Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta.			—28.00
Montgomery			
New Orleans			
Corn Cake,	lb.	28.00	—32.00
Meal	short ton		—28.50
Linseed Cake	short ton	26.00	—30.60
Meal			—27.00
			—28.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine, Empire City,	280-lb. bbls.		— 2.13
Fine	200-lb. sacks		— 1.34
Turk's Island—			
Coarse	140-lb. bags		
Mineral	140-lb. bags		— .84
Coarse, ground	200-lb. bags		— 1.10
Rock, lump	200-lb. bags		— 1.45
Salt Cake, bulk	lb.	.70	— .75

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—			
Prime	gal.	.38	— .40
Open kettle	gal.	.40	— .50
Blackstrap	gal.	.18	— .20
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.18	— .20
Medium	lb.	.24	— .25
Fancy	lb.	.28	— .30
Honey—			
Clear Comb, fancy	lb.	.13	— .14
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.10	— .11
Extracted	lb.	.06½	— .08
Buckwheat ext.		.06	— .06½
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	lb.		— 2.31

COCOA

Caracas	lb.	.16	— .17
Bahia	lb.	.15½	— .16¼
Cuban	lb.	.14	— .14½
Trinidad	lb.	.15¼	— .15¾
Haiti	lb.	.13	— .13½
Maracaibo	lb.	.19	— .20

REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Amer.	Nat.	Ar-buc'le	Fed-eral	War-ner
Powdered	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75
XXXX	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80
Confectioners' A	7.55	7.55	7.55	—	7.55
Standard gran.	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.70
Fine gran.	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65

N. A. R. D. SUPPORTS THE STEPHENS BILL

(*Continued from page 6.*)

low as to drive competitors of Standard Oil out of business, the consumer in the end found himself at the mercy of the Standard Oil monopoly.

Predatory price cutting must logically and inevitably result in subjecting the consumer to a retail monopoly by driving out of business the small retailers of identified merchandise who cannot compete with large department stores, or chain stores, so long as they are permitted to retail standard articles at or near cost, or below, to lure unsuspecting consumers into their stores for the purpose of selling unidentified merchandise at prices far more than sufficient to cover their losses on sales of identified merchandise. Not only is the small retailer thus driven out of business, but the producer as well, because the small retailer will not handle his goods unless he can sell them at a reasonable profit, which he cannot do while the department and chain stores retail them at or near cost or below. Consequently, the sale of identified merchandise is not only restricted more and more in this manner, but the production as well. With production and sale concentrated more and more in the hands of the few, who can deny that the consumer must in the end submit to extortionate prices?

Nor should the considerations of quality and service be overlooked when considering the best interests of the consumer. The number of bills pending before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee this very moment, designed to prevent fraud and cheating in interstate commerce, is the best evidence of the tendency of the times. The quality of merchandise and the service furnished the consuming public can never be promoted by the tolerance of predatory price cutting and the prohibition of resale price standardization under proper safeguards. The lawmakers of the land, unintentionally of course, place a premium on substitution, deception and swindling in every conceivable form of the consumer so long as they fail to prohibit predatory price cutting and authorize standardization of resale prices properly safeguarded.

The consuming public is not only being deprived more and more of the benefits of new and better products through the destruction of an adequate incentive to invent or devise them, but the public generally must suffer in proportion as production and distribution are concentrated in the hands of the few. City or state, or the lesser political subdivisions, must experience a shrinkage in revenues from taxation of stocks and individual property owners must more and more find their stores untenanted. Empty stores mean empty hands and empty hands mean empty mouths. Therefore, the citizens of this country neither individually nor collectively can benefit from the tolerance of predatory price cutting or the denial of proper resale price standardization.

General Welfare

Wise statesmanship, of course, regards all of the units of civil society and cannot properly provide for the interests of any without safeguarding the welfare of all. Congress could not if it would and would not if it could so legislate as to benefit the consumer at the expense of the distributer or producer, or benefit the distributer or producer at the expense of the consumer. The interests of all are so closely interwoven that they are mutually dependent. One cannot thrive at the expense of the other commercially, socially, or any other way.

Advantages to Consumer

Some of the advantages to the consumer from legislation authorizing resale price standardization under proper safeguards, have been enumerated. Some of the advantages and others are incorporated in a summary which appears in the Majority Report of the Committee on Resale Price Maintenance of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce as follows:

"The advantages to the consumer in buying merchandise (identified) whose quality and whose condition of sale are protected by the producer are many. Only a few can be cited here.

"1. The consumer is insured a maximum of return for a known outlay.

"2. He is at once able to assign responsibility for causes of dissatisfaction, and to give credit for satisfactory services.

"3. He is able to avoid the goods if they do not satisfy him.

"4. He secures the social advantage growing out of adequate inducements to inventors to produce new goods."

Competition

As to competition, the Majority Report referred to, says:

"Competition may result either in a lowering of prices, all other factors remaining unchanged, or in giving greater value, service, etc., for a standard, generally accepted price. The former is price competition and the latter may take the form of quality competition, service competition, etc. Judge Ellis said, in Fisher Flouring Mills Co. vs. Swenson:

"'The true competition is between rival articles, a competition in excellence, which can never be maintained, if, through the perfidy of the retailer who cuts prices for his own ulterior purposes, the manufacturer is forced to compete in prices with goods of his own production, while the retailer recoups his losses on the cut price by the sale of other articles at or above their reasonable price. It is a fallacy to assume that the price cutter pockets the loss. The public makes it up on other purchases. The manufacturer alone is injured, except as the public is also injured through the manufacturer's inability, in the face of cut prices, to maintain the excellence of his product.'"

Respectfully,
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
By: SAMUEL C. HENRY,
Chairman, Legislative Committee.
Counsel.

CUSTOMS DECISIONS

BOTTLES DECORATED—The Board of General Appraisers held that decorated bottles imported by James P. Smith & Co., were correctly taxed for duty at the rate of 45 per cent, ad valorem under paragraph 84 of the tariff act of 1913. This opinion overrules protests of the importers for assessment of duty at the rate of but 30 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 83.

SALTS OF ANTIMONY—The protests of a large number of importing firms, claiming a low duty on salts of antimony, are sustained in a decision handed down by the Board of General Appraisers. Duty was assessed on the merchandise at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 144 of the tariff act of 1913. The board upholds the importers' contention for classification under the provision in paragraph 5 for "chemical and medicinal compounds, preparations, mixtures and salts, and combinations thereof not specially provided for," with duty at the rate of but 15 per cent. ad valorem. Among the importers whose protests are sustained are A. Klipstein & Co., Innis, Speiden & Co., Frazar & Co., William A. Brown & Co., Paul Uhlich & Co., J. Freidenberg & Co., Davies, Turner & Co., R. F. Downing & Co., and the Import Chemical Company.

DYES OBTAINED FROM INDIGO—The Board of United States General Appraisers held that thioindigo red, thioindigo scarlet and thioindigo pink, synthetic compounds containing the characteristic chromophoric group of indigo are in a tariff sense obtained from indigo within the meaning of paragraph 514, tariff act of 1913, and are, therefore, free of duty, although by improved methods of manufacture they are made directly, synthetically, without conversion into indigo itself. This ruling sustains several protests filed with the board in the name of Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher. When entered here the merchandise at issue was classified by the customs appraiser as "coal tar colors or dyes not specially provided for" under paragraph 20, act of 1913, with duty at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem. The importers claimed free entry under either paragraph 514 or 394. The General Appraisers classify the merchandise under paragraph 514.

COLORS—Aniline colors shipped by Fearon Daniel & Co., of Shanghai, China, were not undervalued when entered at this port according to a reappraisement decision handed down yesterday by General Appraiser Brown. Judge Brown writes: "Aniline dye, superior blue, entered at 370 taels per case. Add commission. No advance." These colors were exported from China on October 15, 1915, and entered here on November 27, 1915.

CAPITAL INCREASES

Isco Chemical Company, Inc., Hornell, $200,000 to $500,000.

Norwich Chemical Company, Norwich, N. Y., $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.55	— .66
1st select powdered	lb.	.60	— .70
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.60	— .70
Seconds	lb.	.45	— .50
Sorts	lb.	.25	— .30
Sorts, sifted	lb.	.28	— .32
Acetanilid	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Acetone, Pure C.P., med.	lb.	.65	— .68
Technical	lb.	.60	— .65
Acetonesulphite-Bayer—Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths			
In 2 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 4 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	— 3.50
Acetphenetidin, U.S.P.	oz.	1.85	— 2.00
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.	oz.		— 5.25
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1.040)	lb.	.16	— .20
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.18	— .24
U.S.P. Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.60	— .65
Benzoic, Eng., true	oz.	.65	— .70
From Toluol	lb.	7.60	— 8.25
Boracic, cryst	lb.	.17	— .21
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Impalp	lb.	.25	— .30
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cacodylic	oz.		— 2.00
Camphoric	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Carbolic, cryst, bulk	lb.	.85	— .90
10 and 15-lb. cans	lb.	.87	— .97
Crystals, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .90
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.18	— .20
1-lb.	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
C. P.	lb.	—	— .30
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	—	— 8.00
Synthetic v.	oz.	—	— —
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.69	— .77
Less than keg	lb.	.70	— .75
Granulated	lb.	.80	— .85
Formic, Conc., 1-lb. bot.	lb.		— 1.50
	oz.		— .19
Gallic	oz.	.20	— .23
¼, ½, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.30	— .50
Hippuric	oz.		— —
Hydriodic, sp. gr., 1.50	oz.	.35	— .50
G.s. Vial	oz.	.50	— .52
Hydrobrom. conc., v.	oz.	.25	— .30
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl.	oz.	.15	— .19
	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.10	— .12
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.		— 1.75
52 p.c., ceres. bt.	lb.	.75	— .85
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent.	oz.	.12	— .14
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.06	— .08
Iodic	oz.		— 1.25
Lactic, U.S. P., 1 oz. v.	oz.	.20	— .25
	lb.	2.70	— 3.25
Dilute	oz.	.12	— .15
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.50	—11.50
Muriatic, com., 20° (Carboys 120 lbs. (4½c.)	lb.	.09	— .10
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.10	— .15
Nitric, 36 deg carboy	lb.		— .09½
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	— .14
38 deg., carboy	lb.	.10	— .11
38 deg., less	lb.	.13	— .19
C.P., carboy	lb.		— .12
C. P., less	lb.	.15	— .20
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	— .30
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.90	— .95
Palmitic, (Technical)	lb.	.65	— .70
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	— .85
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.14	— .18
U. S. P., 1880, 50 p.c.	lb.	.40	— .50
Syrup, 85 per cent	lb.	.45	— .55
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	— 2.25
Picric	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½ and 1-lb cans	lb.	3.40	— 3.60
1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	— .40
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	— .25
Crude	gal.	.30	— .40
Acid, Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	3.60	— 3.75
Bulk	lb.	3.55	— 3.70
From Gaultheria, oz. v.		.35	— .40
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	— .50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.		— .04½
Less	lb.	.08	— .09
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .22
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.	lb.	.14	— .18
Tannic, Comm'l, lb. cart.	lb.	1.20	— 1.35
Medicinal	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	.74	— .83
Tartaric, cryst	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.87	— .92
Palmitric (Technical)	lb.	—	— —
Acidol	oz.		— .60
Acoin	oz.		— 3.50
Aconite lvs., Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.		— —
Leaves, German	lb.	.22	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .34
Root, English	lb.		— 1.00
Powdered	lb.		— 1.15
Root, German	lb.	.70	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .90
Aconitine, Amorp. ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	1.75	— 2.25
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.		— 1.00
Cryst. 15 gr. v.	ea.		— .80
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hydrous	lb.	.65	— .70
(See also Lanoline)			
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	.85	— 1.00
Adurol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.	ea.		—10.00
1-oz.	ea.		— .75
Agar Agar	lb.	.65	— .85
Agaricin	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each	lb.		— 2.00
4-oz.	lb.		— 2.40
2-oz.	ea.		— .40
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.		— 3.00
10-10-gramme tubes in box.	ea.		— .75
Airol	oz.		— 1.15
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	5.00	— 5.50
Cologne, Sp. 95%, U. S. P., bbls.	gal.	2.72	— 2.75
Less	gal.	2.75	— 2.95
Com., 95% U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.70	— 2.75
Less	gal.	2.73	— 2.85
Denatured, bls, & ½ bls.	gal.	.63	— .77
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	.70	— .75
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	— .80
Alkanet Root	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Allspice, clean	lb.	.10	— .12
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.43	— .53
Sweet Jordan	lb.	.43	— .53
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Cape	lb.	.14	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.38	— .45
Socotrine, True	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .52
Purified	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.10	— .12
Alphozone	oz.	3.00	— 4.00
Althea Root, cut	lb.	.75	— .85
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.04¾	— .05
Dried, 1-lb. carton	lb.	.20	— .28
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.05½	— .09
Powdered, bbls. or less.	lb.	.08	— .12
Chrome	lb.	.65	— .85
Potash, gran. pure	lb.	.23	— .40
Powdered, pure	lb.	.26	— .42
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	— .50
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.14	— .19
Sulphate, Com'l	lb.	.09	— .12
Cryst., C.P.	lb.	.55	— .60
Purified	lb.	.22	— .29
Alypin	oz.		— 4.10
Ambergris, Black	dr.	2.50	— 2.65
Ambergris, gray	dr.	4.00	— 6.00
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.		Nominal	
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	— .75
Ammonia Water 16 deg.	lb.	.05	— .07
20 deg.	lb.	.07	— .09½
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.08	— .14
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.		— .75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	— .14
Benzoate	oz.	—	— —
Bromide, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.85	— 5.00
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	—	— —
Valeric, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.38	— .40
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.17	— .22
Resub. Cubes, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	.20	— .34
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Ammonium Citrate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Fluoride	lb.	.58	— 2.10
Hypophosp. (lb. 1.95)	oz.	.15	— .18
Hydrosulphuret, 1-lb. g.s.b. 15	lb.		— .30
Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.55
Molybdate	oz.	.45	— .52
Muriate	lb.	.22	— .24
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.12	— .18
C. P. Gran.	lb.	.24	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Nitrate, cryst	lb.	.35	— .38
Granulated	lb.	.35	— .38
Oxalate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	— 1.60
Persulphate, 1-lb. c.b. 9.	lb.	.80	— .90
1 oz., c.v. 4.	oz.		— .15
Phosphate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.70	— .85
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Sulphate	lb.	.09	— .16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.25	— .28
Sulphocyanate, 1-lb. c.b. 9.	lb.	—	— 2.50
1-oz. c.v. 4.	oz.	—	— .25
Amyl Acetate	gal.	6.00	— 6.50
Technical	lb.	.75	— .85
Anaesthesin	oz.		— 1.00
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.35	— .40
Seed	lb.	.75	— .85
Anise Seed	lb.	.20	— .24
Star	lb.	.33	— .38
Angostura Bark	lb.	.50	— .55
Annato Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles	ea.		— .60
Antifebrin	oz.		— .17
Antimony Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.		— .34
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony) Needle	lb.	.48	— .52
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Antipyrine	oz.	2.30	— 2.60
Apiol, liquid, green	oz.		— .35
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	2.50	— 2.75
Crystals, ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	2.75	— 3.50
Areca Nuts	lb.	.18	— .23
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .28
Argyrol	oz.		— —
Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.		— 2.20
Aristol, Bayer	oz.		— 1.80
Arnica Flowers	lb.	.80	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Root	lb.	.78	— .85
Arrowroot, Amer.	lb.	.12	— .14
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Jamaica	lb.		— —
St. Vincent	lb.	.14	— .16
Taylor's ¼ lb. tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.34	— .37
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.	oz.	.40	— .50
Iodide	oz.	.45	— .50
White, pow'd com'l	lb.	.09	— .12
Powdered, pure	lb.	.16	— .20
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.35	— .80
Powdered, Medic.	lb.	.38	— .90
Asafetida, good fair	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Powdered	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Aspirin	oz.		— .85
25 oz. lots	oz.		— .80
Tablets, per 100			— .88
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.		
Atropine, 1 gram		2.50	— 2.75
Sulphate, 1 gram		2.25	— 2.50
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.40	— .45
Balmony Leaves, Pressed	lb.		— .28
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	.85	— .90
Oregon	lb.	16	— .20
Peru	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Tolu	lb.	.53	— .58
Barium Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.	lb.		— .50
Chloride, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.25	— .42
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	— .60
C. P., 1 lb. bots.	lb.		— 1.00
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Pure, 1-lb. bots	lb.	.45	— .57
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.07	— 10
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	— .30
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb.	.60	— .65
	oz.		— .10
Basswood Bark, Pressed	lb.		— .24
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.15	— .19
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb	.20	— .20
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	—	— 1.90
Less	gal.	2.05	— 2.50
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.38	— .42
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.10	— 1.20

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Beans, Tonka, Para	lb.	.75	— .80
Surinam	lb.	.90	— 1.00
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	— .35
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	6.25	— 6.75
Short	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Cuts	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Bourbon	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
So. American	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Tahiti	lb.	1.70	— 2.10
Belladonna Lvs., 1 lb. bot.	lb.		—
German	lb.	2.20	— 2.35
Root, German	lb.	2.50	— 2.70
Powdered	lb.	2.60	— 2.80
Benzaldehyde	lb.	7.50	— 9.00
Benzine	gal.	.30	— .40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Sumatra	lb.	.55	— .58
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .68
Benzonaphthol	oz.		—
Berberine, C. P., ½ oz. v. ea.			—
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.		— 2.50
Berberine Phosphate	lb.		—
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	— .25
Beta Eucaine (S. & G.)	oz.		— 3.50
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.	lb.	4.35	— 4.50
	oz.	.30	— .35
Bismuth, Betanaph.	oz.		— .43
Bromide	oz.		— .43
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	5.50	— 5.65
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz.		— .50
Salicylate, 65 p.c.	lb.		— 6.15
40 p.c.	lb.		— 5.00
Sub-benzoate	lb.	6.00	— 6.45
Subcarbonate	lb.	4.35	— 4.50
Subgallate	lb.	3.90	— 4.00
Subiodide	lb.	6.80	— 7.00
Subnitrate	lb.	3.90	—4.10
Tannate	oz.	.30	— .32
Valerate	oz.	.42	— .45
Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.30	— .35
Bloodroot	lb.	.20	— .25
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	.60	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.62	— .82
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).			
Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.40	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Jeweler's	lb.	.65	— .90
Boneset, Leaves and Tops.	lb.		— .20
Borax, Refined	lb.	.10½	— .13
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .14
Bromalin	oz.		— 1.25
Bromine	oz.	.30	— .40
Bromoform	lb.		— 8.50
Broom Tops	lb.	.18	— .30
Brucine	oz.		— 1.75
Bryony Root	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
Powdered	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Short	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.75	— .85
Buds, Balm of Gilhead	lb.	.35	— .40
Cassia	lb.	.24	— .30
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.50	— .55
Seed	lb.		— .34
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.50	— .55
Baker's A and white	lb.	.55	— .60
Dutch	lb.	.55	— .60
Huyler's 12-lb. box	lb.	.55	— .65
Cadmium Iodide	lb.		— 5.75
Bromide, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	5.00	— 5.20
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.		— .40
Metal, sticks	lb.		— 2.50
Caffeine, pure	lb.	21.00	—24.00
	oz.	1.40	— 1.50
Benzoate	oz.	1.00	— 1.25
Bromide	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Citrated	lb.	11.25	—12.00
Hydrobrom, gr. eff	lb.	.60	— .75
Hydrochlor (true salt)	oz.	.95	— 1.05
Sulphate, eighths	oz.	1.10	— 1.25
Valerate	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Calamine, Pink	lb.	.30	— .36
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.27	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.32	— .36
White, peeled and split	lb.	2.35	— 2.60
Calcium Benzoate	oz.		— .40
Bromide	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Chloride, crude	lb.	.10	— .17
Fused	lb.	.75	— .90
Granulated	lb.	.15	— .22
Formate	oz.	.12	— .14
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.18	— .22
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.90
Lactate	oz.	.15	— .20
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Permanganate	oz.	.35	— .40
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.20	— 1.00
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphite	lb.	.14	— .18
Calcuim Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.20	— .25
Calendula Flowers	lb.	.75	— .90
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)			
Camphor, refined	lb.	.55	— 65
¼-lb. squares	lb.	.56	— .66
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Japanese	lb.	.55	— .65
Monobromated	lb.	4.50	— 5.85
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.		—
Smyrna	lb.	.09	— .12
So. American	lb.	.09	— .10
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	3.00	— 3.20
Cantharides, Russ., Sifted	lb.	9.00	—10.00
Powdered	lb.	9.50	—10.50
Chinese	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Capsicin	oz.	.65	— .75
Capsicum	lb.	.40	— .44
Powdered	lb.	.46	— .50
Caraway	lb.	.26	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.32	— .36
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.23	— .32
Tetrachloride	lb.	.30	— .40
Cardamom, Seed bleached	lb.	1.20	— 1.50
Decorticated	lb.	.82	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.92	— 1.00
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.50	— .55
Cascara Amarga	lb.	.65	— .75
Cascara Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.21	— .25
Fistula	lb.	.20	— .23
Cassia, China	lb.	.20	— .23
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .80
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.28	— .35
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	— .30
Celery Seed	lb.	.40	— .45
Ceresin, white	lb.	.25	— .30
Yellow	lb.	.20	— .25
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.90	— 1.25
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7 lb. bags	lb.	.11	— .14
Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8 lb. box, white	box	.50	— .60
Pink	box	.60	— .70
White, bbls.	lb.	.00¼	— .04
Chamomile Flowers, Hun	lb.	.85	— .90
Roman or Belgian	lb.	.50	— .55
Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P.	lb.		— .45
Willow, powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Wood, Powdered	lb.	.08	— .12
Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.40	— .47
Chicle	lb.	.75	— .80
Chinoidine	oz.	.12	— .13
Chinolin, pure	oz.		— .45
Chiretta	lb.	.30	— .35
Chloralamid, vials, 25 gm.	each		— .80
Chloral Hydrate, cryst	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Chloroform	lb.	.60	— .70
Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
Chrysarobin	oz.	.50	— .55
Cimicifugin	oz.		— 1.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd.	lb.	.32	— .36
Red	lb.	.40	— .44
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.40	— .45
Cinchonidine, Alkal., pure	oz.	.65	— .75
Salicylate	oz.	.60	— .70
Sulphate	lb.	.56	— .60
Cinchonine, Sulphate	oz.	.22	— .30
Salicylate	oz.	.44	— .48
Cinnabar	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.		—
3-oz. bottle	ea.		— .30
Civet	oz.	2.75	— 3.00
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.24	— .26
Powdered, pure	lb.	.28	— .30
Penang	lb.	.44	— .48
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.43	— .48
Cocaine, Alkaloid, ½ oz. v.	oz.	6.00	— 6.30
Hydrochlor, crys., ozs	oz.		— 5.40
½ oz. vials	oz.		— 5.60
Oleate (5 p. c. Alk.)	oz.	1.00	— 1.10
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.		—
Truxillo	lb.	.45	— .50
Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Codeine	oz.	9.30	— 9.40
Phosphate	oz.	6.80	— 7.30
Sulphate	oz.	7.20	— 7.50
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	— .20
Blue	lb.	.14	— .19
Colchicum Root	lb.		— 1.50
Powdered	lb.		— 1.60
Seed	lb.		—
Powdered	lb.		—
Collodion, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.49	— .60
Flexible	lb.	.55	— .60
Colocynth, select	lb	.45	— .60
Pulp	lb	.80	— .90
Colombo Root	lb.	.24	— .30
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.24	— .26
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.40	— .45
Conium Leaves	lb.	.27	— .32
Seed	lb.	.25	— .30
Copaiba, S. A.	lb.	.82	— .90
Para	lb.	.85	— .95
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Ammoniated	lb.	.60	— .70
Carbonate	lb.	.45	— .60
Chloride, pure, cryst	lb.	.65	— .70
Ferrocyanide, 1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.		— .15
Iodide	oz.	.46	— .50
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.		— .23
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.43	— .48
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.22	— .26
Barrels	lb.	.18	— .18½
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .31
Copperas	lb.	.02 1/5	— .02⅖
Coriander	lb.	.10	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)			
Coto Bark	lb.	.35	— .45
Cotoin, true, ½ oz. v.	oz.		—27.00
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Couch Grass (Doggrass)			
Cramp Bark	lb.	.12	— .20
Coumarin	oz.	.75	— .85
Cranesbill	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Cream Tartar, powdered	lb.	.50	— .55
Creosote, Beechwood	oz.	.65	— .80
Carbonate	oz.	1.30	— 2.00
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.55	— .65
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.65	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .78
Cudbear	lb.	.67	— .80
Culver's Root	lb.	.22	— .27
Cumin Seed	lb.	.35	— .40
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea.		—
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.20	— .24
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30	— .35
Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Cut	lb.	.47	— .52
Daturine Sulph., 5-10-15-gr. v.	gr.	.25	— .32
Dermatol	oz.	.19	— .26
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.12	— .17
White	lb.	.12	— .17
Dianol (developer), 1-lb. bots. incl.	lb.		—10.00
1-oz.			— .80
Digipuratum, ½ oz.	ea.		— 1.70
Digitalin, eighths	oz.	11.00	—16.00
15-gr. vials	ea.	.70	— .75
Digitalis Leaves, Eng.	lb.		—
German	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Powdered	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Diogen, 16-oz.	oz.		—
1-oz.	oz.		— .37
Dionin	oz.		—10.00
Diuretin	oz.		— 1.75
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Dragon's Blood powd.	lb.	.40	— .70
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
Reeds	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Duotol	oz.		— 1.50
Dwarf Elder	lb.	.35	— .40
Echinacea Root	lb.	.30	— .33
Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots. incl.			—10.00
1-oz.	oz.		— .80
Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz.	lb.		— 5.00
1-oz.	oz.		— .45
Elaterin	15 grs.		— 2.00
Elaterium	oz.	.90	— 1.10
Elderberries	lb.	.25	— .30
Flowers, pressed	lb.	.32	— .37
Juice, Sambuci	lb.		— .30
Elecampane Root	lb.	.20	— .30
Ground	lb.	.30	— .35
Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28	— .33
Ground, pure	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.33	— .36
Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v.	ea.		— 2.75
Eosine	oz.		— .80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph)			
Ergot, Russia	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Powdered	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Ergotin, Amorph, 15 gr. v. ea.			—

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Iserine Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	1.25
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	ea.	—	.35
Ether, Acetic	lb.	.50	— .75
Chloric, U.S.P.	lb.	.60	— .80
Hydrobromide, H.P.	oz.	—	.55
Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80	— 1.10
U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .51
U.S.P., 1880	lb.	.30	— .36
Washed	lb.	.32	— .37
Valerianic	oz.	.50	— .55
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.	—	3.50
Eucalyptol, U. S. P.	oz.	.12	— .14
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Eudoxine	oz.	—	2.10
Euonymin (Eclec. powd.)	oz.	.40	— .45
Euphorbium	lb.	.34	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Euphorine	oz.	—	1.25
Euquinine	oz.	—	
Europhen	oz.	—	1.80
Exalgine	oz.	—	1.40
Fennel Seed	lb.	.25	— .90
Ferripyrin (Hoechst)	oz.	—	1.50
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	1.50
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	.15
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	—	10.50
Less	lb.	.07	— .09
Ground	lb	.07	— .10
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.08	— .10
Ground	lb.	.10	— .12
Formaldehyde	lb.	.12	— .25
Formosulphite, 1-lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	.50
¼-lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	.20
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	— .08
Fustic, chips	lb.	.07	— .10
Gaduol	oz.	—	.75
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.22	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .34
Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Gambier	lb.	.20	— .24
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Powdered	lb.	1.85	— 2.05
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Garlic, on strings	string	.25	— .30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)			
Gelatin, Pink	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Gold	lb.		
Silver	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	5.25
Gelseminine, C. P., crystals, Ger., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Gentian Root	lb.	.38	— .43
Powdered	lb.	.43	— .48
Ginger Root, African	lb.	.14	— .17
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .20
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.30	— .33
Ground	lb.	.32	— .34
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .36
Ginseng	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)			
Glucose	lb.	.08	— .12
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	.56	— .57
in cans	lb.	.57	— .58
Less	lb.	.61	— .65
Glycin (developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	—	9.00
1-oz.	oz.	—	.80
Goa Powder	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80	— 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol)	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Golden Seal Root	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Powdered	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .32
Squarrosa	lb.	.30	— .40
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.35	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .65
Wood rasped	lb.	.03	— .06
Guaicol liquid	oz.	2.00	— 2.25
Carbonate	oz.	—	
Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.)	oz.	—	1.60
Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.	—	1.34
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Powdered	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20	— 25
Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Sheet	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Helcosol	oz.	—	1.75
Heliotropin	oz.	—	.32
Helmitol	oz.	—	.60
Helonias Root	lb.	.50	— .55
Hemlock Bark, crushed	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Hemlock Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hemogallol	oz.	—	.80
Hemoglobin	oz.	—	.30
Hemol	oz.	.80	— .85
Hemp Seed	lb.	.08	— .10
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.	—	
German	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Powdered	lb.	1.58	— 1.68
Seed	lb.	—	.40
Henna Leaves	lb.	.22	— .28
Heroin Hyd'chl, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	.42
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	1.00	— 1.12
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	—	.35
Homatropin Alk	gr.	.36	— .40
Hydrobromide	gr.	.16	— .26
Hydrochloride	gr.	.40	— .44
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.40	— .42
Honey, strained	lb.	.12	— .15
Hops, select (1915)	lb.	.36	— .44
Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.39	— .46
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.40	— .42
Hydracetin	oz.	—	2.00
Hydrangea Root	lb.	.22	— .25
Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Sulphate	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5-gr. v.	ea.	—	.55
Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or cartons incl.	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal	lb.	.20	— .25
Sol. Technical	lb.	.15	— .22
Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.	gr.	.32	— .37
Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	3.75
Crystal, white	gr.	.30	— .35
Hydrobromide	gr.	.16	— .20
Hypnone	oz.	—	2.15
Iceland Moss	lb.	.18	— .20
Ichthalbin	oz.	—	.90
Tab., 5 gr.	100s	—	1.05
Ichthyol	lb.	—	
Imogen, 1-lb.	lb.	—	
1-oz.	oz.	—	.30
Indigo, Bengal, true	lb.	3.60	— 4.50
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	— .56
Madras	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
Insect Powder	lb.	.50	— .60
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	.65	— .75
Iodine Bromide	oz.	—	
Resublimed	lb.	5.00	— 5.55
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	
25 p.c.	oz.	—	
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	6.55	— 7.05
Deodorized	oz.	.70	— .90
Iodol	oz.	—	1.25
Iodothyrine, ¼-oz. vials	oz.	—	3.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Powdered	lb.	2.75	— 2.90
Rio	lb.	4.50	— 4.65
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.20	— .25
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	—	.60
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	— .16
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .50
Bromide	oz.	.35	— .40
Chloride, cryst, U.S.P.	lb.	.30	— .43
Citrate, U. S. P.	lb.	.93	— .98
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.83	— .93
and Quin. Cit. U. S. P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	3.25	— 4.00
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	3.75	— 4.50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Syrup	lb.	.40	— .45
Nitrate Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	.27	— .30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.18	— .20
Ph'phate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.85	— 90
U.S.P. Scales	lb.	.90	— .94
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.35	— .40
Protocarb (Vallet's M.)	lb.	.30	— .40
Pyrophosp. Scales Sol.	lb.	.80	— .93
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58	— .90
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .30
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	— .35
Solution	lb.	09	— .15
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	— .33
Solution (Monsel's)	lb.	12	— .15
Sulph. (Copperas) 100 lbs.		2.20	— 2.50
Cryst., pure	lb.	08	— .12
Dried	lb.	.15	— .18
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	— .90
and Potass. Scales	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Tersulph., Sol., U.S.P.	lb.		— .23
Valerate	oz.	.40	— .53
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	7.50	— 7.80
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Jalap Root, selected	lb.	20	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .32
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorius)	oz.	.10	— .12
Job's Tears	lb.	.30	— .35
Juniper Berries	lb.	.10	— .13
Kamala	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Purified	lb.	—	
Kaolin	lb.	.07	— .09
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	— .30
Kino	lb.	.62	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Kola Nuts, small and large	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.36	— .40
Kousso, powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Lactucarium	lb.	4.50	— 7.50
Lactophenin	oz.	—	1.00
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	— .47
Lanoline, "B. J. D."	lb.	—	
Anhydrous	lb.	—	
"Leibreich"	lb.	—	
Anhydrous	lb.	—	
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.	—	.70
Anhydrous	lb.	—	1.00
(See also Adeps Lanae)			
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.36	— .43
Powdered	lb.	.44	— .49
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.33	— .38
Extra	lb.	.36	— .40
Hand picked	lb.	.40	— .45
Lead Acetate (Sugar)	lb.	.22	— .25
Carbonate, Medicinal	lb.	.54	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.65	— .75
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.35	— .38
Nitrate	lb.	.23	— .40
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	— .25
Lecithin	oz.	—	2.00
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.12	— .15
Lemon Peel, Ribbons	lb.	.15	— .20
Ground	lb.	.20	— .25
Lenigallol	oz.	—	1.00
Licorice, Corig.	lb.	.45	— .50
Mass	lb.	.44	— .49
Powdered	lb.	.56	— .65
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .85
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.32	— .36
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Lilacine	oz.	.75	— .90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.09	— .14
Assort., 1, ½ and ¼-lb.	lb.	.12	— .16
Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P.	lb.	.55	— .60
Litharge	lb.	.12	— .18
Lithium, Acetate	oz.	—	.25
Benzoate	lb.	14.50	—15.50
Bitartrate	oz.	—	.25
Bromide	lb.	10.00	—11.00
Carbonate	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Chloride	oz.	—	.34
Citrate	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	
Iodide	oz.	—	.58
Salicylate	lb.	5.90	— 6.60
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Seed, clean	lb.	.36	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
London-Purple	lb.	.15	— .20
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Seed	lb.	.60	— .70
Lupulin	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Lycetol	oz.	—	4.25
Lycopodium	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Mace, whole	lb.	.75	— .85
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.35	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .90
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.	—	.45
Calcined	lb.	.55	— .65
Carbonate, 4 ozs.	lb.	.19	— .24
2 ozs.	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .25
Ponderous	lb.	.80	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .33
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Lactate	oz.	—	.25
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	— .65
Ribbon	oz.	.75	— .95
Peroxide	lb.	2.50	— 2.70
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	— .08
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	lb.	.03½	— .07
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.18	— .20
Dried	lb.	.20	— .30
Malva Flowers, large	lb.	—	
Blue, small	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Manaca Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Mandrake Root	lb.	.18	— .23
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .26
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	.40
Carbonate, crys., med.	oz.	—	.10
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.35	— .45
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .36
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.90	— 2.20
Lactate	oz.	—	.25

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Manganese, Oxid, black,powd.	lb.	.24 — .30
Peroxide, pure	lb.	— .75
Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60 — .70
Manna, flake, large	lb.	1.50 — 1.60
Small	lb.	.95 — 1.00
Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.20 — .52
Mastic	lb.	.65 — .75
Matico leaves	lb.	.45 — .50
Menthol, cryst	lb.	3.35 — 3.45
Mercury	lb.	1.45 — 1.55
Ammon (pure precip)	lb.	1.75 — 1.90
Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb.	1.40 — 1.55
Powdered	lb.	1.35 — 1.50
Bisuiphate	lb.	1.15 — 1.25
Chloride, Mild (cal'l)	lb.	1.40 — 1.55
Iodide, green, Protf.	lb.	4.25 — 4.45
Red. (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	4.35 — 4.55
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	1.65 — 1.80
Yellow	oz.	.34 — .36
Salicylate	oz.	.36 — .40
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40 — 3.55
Mercury with Chalk (by succussion	oz.	.65 — .85
Mesotan (25 oz. .42)	oz.	— .47
Metacarbol (devel.), 4-oz.	oz.	—
1-oz.	oz.	—
Methylene Blue	oz.	.75 — 1.30
Metol (developer), 16-oz.		—
Millet Seed	lb.	.08 — .14
German	lb.	—
Morphine, Acet., ½ oz. v.	oz.	7.70 — 7.85
Alkaloid, pure, ½ oz. v.	oz.	7.70 — 7.85
Hydrobromide, ½ oz. v.	oz.	6.40 — 6.60
Hydrochloride, ½ oz. v.	oz.	6.40 — 6.60
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	6.30 — 6.50
½ oz. vial	oz.	6.40 — 6.60
Valerate, ½ oz. v.	oz.	6.50 — 6.60
Mullein Flow., 1-lb. cans	lb.	2.75 — 3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.20 — 2.60
Musk Root	lb.	2.75 — 3.00
Musk Seed	lb.	.45 — .50
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.20 — .23
Ground	lb.	.23 — .26
White	lb.	.23 — .25
Ground	lb.	.35 — .40
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.30 — .40
Naphthalene, flake or balls	lb.	.14 — .18
Narcotine, pure, ½-oz. v.	ea.	— 1.25
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz.	— .30
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19 — .21
Sulphate	lb.	— .26
Nirvanin	oz.	— 3.50
Novaspirin	oz.	— 1.00
25-oz. lots	oz.	— .90
Tablets, 100s		— 1.25
Novocain	oz.	— 3.25
Hydrochl. (Hoechst), 5 gram vials	ea.	— .75
Nutgalls	lb.	.40 — .72
Powdered	lb.	.44 — .77
Nutmegs	lb.	.35 — .40
Extra large 80 to lb.		.48 — .52
Nux Vomica	lb.	.15 — .20
Powdered	lb.	.20 — .25
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	7.00 — 7.75
Without Acid	lb.	8.00 — 9.00
Almonds, sweet	lb.	1.05 — 1.20
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.10 — 1.25
Rectified	lb.	1.80 — 1.90
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.25 — 2.00
Bay	lb.	3.50 — 5.50
Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls., or less	gal.	1.60 — 1.70
Bergamot	lb.	4.35 — 4.50
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	3.50 — 3.75
Cade	lb.	.65 — .70
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	1.00 — 1.10
Camphor	lb.	.27 — .35
Caraway	lb.	3.35 — 3.45
Cassia	lb.	1.55 — 1.65
Castor, American	lb.	.22 — .26
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	.85 — .90
Wood	lb.	.26 — .32
Celery	oz.	.85 — .95
Chaulmoogra	lb.	1.60 — 1.70
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.25 — 1.35
Citronella	lb.	.57 — .68
Cloves	lb.	1.45 — 1.55
Cocoanut, Cochin	lb.	.26 — .36
Ceylon	lb.	.24 — .32
Copra	lb.	.20 — .25
Cod liver, Newf'land	gal.	4.25 — 4.75
Norwegian	gal.	5.65 — 6.00
Bbls.	ea.	160 —175.00
½ bbls.		84.00 —89.00
Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.25 — 1.35
Coriander	oz.	2.50 — 2.75
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	.90 — 1.10
Croton	lb.	1.20 — 1.50
Cubeb	lb.	3.75 — 4.00
Cumin	lb.	4.60 — 4.85
Dill	oz.	.40 — .45
Oil, Erigeron, true,	lb.	1.35 — 1.40
Eucalyptus	lb.	.80 —1.20
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.50 — 4.75
Fusel, Crude	gal.	5.50 — 6.50
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	5.15 — 5.40
Geranium, Rose, Nat'l	lb.	4.75 — 5.25
Turkish	lb.	3.75 — 4.25
Ginger	oz.	.45 — .50
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00 — 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	gross	2.90 — 3.00
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00 — 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	.75 — .90
Juniper Berries	lb.	7.00 — 7.75
Wood	lb.	1.35 — 1.50
Lard	gal.	.95 — 1.10
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	—
Flowers	lb.	4.50 — 5.25
Garden, French	lb.	1.35 — 1.50
Spike	lb.	1.40 — 1.50
Lemon	lb.	1.30 — 1.40
Lemongrass	lb.	1.10 — 1.25
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40 — 3.50
Distilled	lb.	3.00 — 3.25
Linseed boiled	gal.	.75 — .87
Raw	gal.	.74 — .87
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.35 — 1.45
Expressed	lb.	.90 — 1.00
Male, Fern, Ethereal	lb.	9.00 —12.00
Mustard, artificial	lb.	22.00 —25.00
Essential	oz.	1.75 — 1.85
Mirbane	lb.	.42 — .48
Neatsfoot	gal.	1.50 — 1.60
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	4.00 — 4.50
Petale, extra	oz.	4.50 — 5.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.25 — 1.35
Olive Lucca, Cream, ½ gal. and 1 gal. cans	gal.	3.25 — 3.50
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	3.10 — 3.35
Malaga	gal.	1.40 — 1.65
Pompeian	gal.	2.70 — 3.00
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.80 — 3.00
Sweet	lb.	3.45 — 3.55
Origanum	lb.	.35 — .90
Palm, Lagos	lb.	.22 — .24
Kernel	lb.	.20 — .22
Paraffin, Domestic	gal.	— 1.25
Light	gal.	—
Russian	gal.	— 3.00
Patchouli	oz.	1.25 — 1.40
Peach Kernels	lb.	.50 — .60
Peanut	gal.	.90 — 1.10
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.66 — 2.25
Pepper, black, (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb.	— 3.90
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	2.15 — 2.25
Hotchkiss	lb.	2.85 — 3.00
Western	lb.	2.10 — 2.20
Petit Grain	oz.	.45 — .55
Pimenta	lb.	2.10 — 2.50
Pine Needles	lb.	1.10 — 1.70
Rape Seed	gal.	1.25 — 1.35
Rhodium	oz.	.30 — .40
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	14.00 —17.00
Artificial	oz.	3.50 — 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00 — 1.15
Trieste	lb.	.75 — .90
Rosin	gal.	.35 — .70
Rue, pure	oz.	.40 — .50
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	.78 — .95
Sandalwood, English	lb.	9.00 — 9.25
Sandalwood, W. I.	lb.	4.00 — 4.50
Sassafras	lb.	.80 — .90
Savin	lb.	4.50 — 4.75
Spearmint, pure	lb.	1.75 — 1.90
Sperm, winter, blchd.	gal.	.90 — 1.00
Spruce	lb.	.75 — .90
Tansy	lb.	3.00 — 3.25
Tar, U.S.P.	gal.	.40 — .50
Thyme, commercial	lb.	35 — .75
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.55 — 1.65
White	lb.	1.60 — 1.70
Whale	gal.	.70 — .75
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	3.00 — 4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	5.50 — 6.50
Wintergreen	lb.	5.00 — 5.25
Synthetic	lb.	3.00 — 3.25
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	2.50 — 2.60
W'mwood, Amer., good	lb.	2.75 — 2.85
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.	— 6.00
Ointment Citrine	lb.	.70 — .80
Ointment, Mercurial, ½ mercury	lb.	.95 — 1.05
1-3 Mercury	lb.	.75 — .85
Opium (Natural)	lb.	12.25 —12.50
Granulated	lb.	13.75 —14.00
U.S.P. Powdered	lb.	13.75 —14.00
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30 — 1.45
Peel, Curacao	lb.	.10 — .18
Orphol	oz.	—
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.26 — .30
Select Finger	lb.	2.60 — 2.80
Verona	lb.	.20 — .25
Orthoform	oz.	— 1.40
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl.	lb.	—10.00
1-oz.	oz.	— .80
Ortol Bisulphate, tubes	set	— .50
Oxgall, purified, U.S.P.	lb.	— 2.00
Pancreatin, U.S.P.	oz.	.20 — .25
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	.65 — .70
Paraffin	lb.	.11 — .15
Paraform	oz.	.14 — .18
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride), 1-oz. c.v. incl.	oz.	— .75
Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.35 — .40
Paris Green	lb.	.35 — .44
Parsley Seed	lb.	.28 — .33
Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.40 — .50
Pelletierine Tan. 15 gr. v.	ea.	— 1.00
Pellitory Root	lb.	.45 — .60
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20 — .25
Pepper, black, clean sift.	lb.	.25 — .28
White	lb.	.31 — .36
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	.50 — .55
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25 — .30
Persian Berries	lb.	.45 — .55
Petrolatum, U.S.P., white	lb.	.15 — .18
Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	—
Phenolphthalein	oz.	1.75 — 2.00
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	1.05 — 1.15
Pichi Herb	lb.	.22 — .25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.10 — .12
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	— .10
Nitrate	gr.	.07 — .08
Pink Root, true	lb.	.48 — .52
Piperidine	oz.	— 1.00
Piperin	oz.	.80 — .90
Piperazine	oz.	— 4.25
Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	.32 — .45
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.24 — .28
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	2.00 — 2.10
True, dentist's, sifted	bbl.	—2.50
Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.60 — 1.80
Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.60 — 2.00
1-oz.	oz.	.46 — .50
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.25 — .30
Plumbago, C.P.	oz.	.50 — .60
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	3.25 — 3.50
Poke Berries	lb.	.20 — .22
Root	lb.	.16 — .20
Powdered	lb.	.20 — .25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.80 — .90
Seed, blue (Maw)	lb.	.34 — .40
White	lb.	.40 — .42
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	1.00 — 1.15
White, sticks	lb.	2.00 — 2.25
Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.80 — 2.00
Benzoate	oz.	.30 — .45
Bichromate	lb.	.65 — .75
Bicarbonate	lb.	1.75 — 2.00
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.	— .80
C. P.	lb.	1.00 — 1.25
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and pow'd	lb.	.50 — .55
Bromide	lb.	3.90 — 4.50
Carbonate (Pearl Ash)	lb.	1.25 — 1.45
C. P.	lb.	2.00 — 2.50
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	1.50 — 1.75
Chlorate	lb.	.80 — .85
Powdered	lb.	.82 — .87
Chloride, C.P.	lb.	.75 — 1.00
Citrate	lb.	2.15 — 2.25
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27 — .30
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00 — 2.10
Iodide	lb.	4.90 — 5.65
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20 — .24
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.30 — 1.75
Nitrate	lb.	.43 — .53
Powdered	lb.	.37½— .43
C. P.	lb.	.50 — .55
Permanganate	lb.	1.50 — 1.80
Pure, Powdered	lb.	1.90 — 2.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	6.25 — 6.50
Yellow	lb.	1.80 — 1.90
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20 — .25
Salicylate	oz.	.28 — .30
C. P.	lb.	.90 — 1.15
Sulphide	lb.	1.75 — 1.85
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	1.35 — 1.50
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25 — .30
Powdered	lb.	.32 — .37
Berries	lb.	.20 — .24
Protargol	oz.	1.25 — 1.35
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20 — 5.00
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20 — .25
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	2.50 — 3.00
Pyridine	oz.	— .95

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Pyrocatechin Resublimed, 1-lb. c.b. 10	lb.		— 6.00
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .27
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.60	— .65
Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Quince Seed	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Quinidine, Alk., cryst	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Sulph.	oz.	1.00	— 1.10
Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	—	— 1.47
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.50
Bimuriate	oz.	—	— 1.42
Bisulphate	oz.	.80	— .90
Carbolate	oz.	—	— 1.50
Hydrobromide	oz.	—	— 1.50
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— 1.37
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.50
Salicylate	oz.	—	— 1.35
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz.	.75	— .80
5-oz. vials	oz.	.77	— .82
1-oz. vials	oz.	.82	— .90
Tannate	oz.	—	— .60
Valerate	oz.	—	— 1.44
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.12	— .14
German	lb.	.10	— .12
Red Saunders	lb.	.14	— .16
Resin, common	lb.	.06	— .08
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.		4.75	— 5.50
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .16
Resorcin, pure white	oz.	1.50	— 1.65
Rhatany Root	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.		— 2.25
3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.		— .75
Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl.	lb.		—
1-oz.	oz.		—
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.44	— .90
Clippings	lb.	.35	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .95
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.37	— .42
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.		—
Red	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.25	— .30
Rubidium Bromide	oz.		— 1.75
Iodide, 1 oz. v.	ea.	2.00	— 2.25
Rotten Stone	lb.	.07	— .10
Sabadilla Seed	lb.	.32	— .37
Saccharin	lb.	15.50	—16.10
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	2.15	— 2.50
Spanish, true Valencia	lb.	11.50	— 11.75
Sage Leaves	lb.	.20	— .65
Domestic	lb.	.55	— .75
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	— .15
Salicin	oz.	.75	— .85
Saliformin	oz.		— 1.00
Salipyrin	oz.		— .80
Salol	lb.	4.75	— 9.00
Salophen	oz.		— 1.00
Saloquinine	oz.		— 1.25
Saltpeter (See Pot. Nitrate)			
Sandalwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb.	.25	— .30
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.40	— .50
Santonin	oz.	2.85	— 3.00
Sarsaparilla Root, Hon. cut	lb.	.52	— .58
Mexican, cut	lb.	.22	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	— .20
Bark	lb.	.20	— .26
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	— .20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	— .28
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'l.	oz.		— 1.50
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.00	— 3.30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	— 1.00
Senega Root	lb.	.56	— .60
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.29	— .37
Senna Leaves, Alexandria	lb.	.55	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Tinnevelly, select	lb.	.35	— .50
Senol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.		—
3-oz.	oz.		—
Sepia, True	oz.		— .45
Serpentaria (Va. Snake root)	lb.	.50	— .55
Silver, Chloride	oz.	.73	— .80
Cyanide	oz.	1.04	— 1.10
Nitrate, cryst	oz.	.54	— .58
Fused Cones	oz.	.62	— .68
Stick (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.56	— .60
Oxide	oz.	1.00	— 1.05
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.24	— .30
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .25
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	— .50
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.16	— .17
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.15	— .17
White, Conti's	lb.	.18	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.14	— .16
Cut	lb.	.22	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .28
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.25	— .30
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.18	— .22
Arsenate	lb.	.25	— .60
Arsenite, pure	lb.	.65	— .75
Benzoate	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Bicarbonate	lb.	.04	— .07
C.P., powdered	lb.	.10	— .14
Bichromate	lb.	.70	— .80
Bitartrate	lb.	.90	— 1.20
Bromide	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Cacodylate	oz.	2.30	— 2.50
Carbon. (Sal. Soda)	100 lbs.	1.75	— 2.00
C.P., cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.12	— .18
Dried, purified	lb.	.16	— .18
Granulated	lb.	.02½	— .04
Chlorate	lb.	.65	— .70
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.18	— .20
Cinnamate	oz.	.35	— .40
Citrate	lb.	.75	— .85
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.22	— .28
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	— .06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Granular	lb.	.02¼	— .06
Iodide (oz. .37—.42)	lb.	5.15	— 5.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	.14	— .18
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9.	lb.		— .70
Phosphate, cryst	lb.	.10	— .12
Pure, cryst	lb.	.10	— .12
Recrystallized	lb.	.13	— .16
Dried	lb.	.24	— .45
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.45	— .50
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	3.00	— 3.75
Silicate, dry	lb.	.12	— .20
Liquid	lb.	.04	— .08
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	— .05
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	— .10
Dry	lb.	.08	— .12
Sulphide	lb.	.48	— .53
Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8 and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	1.00	— 1.60
Spartein Sulph	oz.	.37	— .42
Spearmint Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.34	— 4.00
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	— .38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.25	— .35
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.56	— .64
Aromatic	lb.	.50	— .55
Ether, comp.	lb.		— 1.80
Nitrous, U.S.P.	lb.	.52	— .60
Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.57	— .65
Squawvine Root	lb.	.46	— .58
Squill Root, white	lb.	.22	— .26
Stavesacre, seed	lb.	.58	— 65
Stillingia Root	lb.	.17	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .26
Storax, liquid	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Stovain, ¼ oz.	doz.		— 9.00
½ oz.	doz.		—16.00
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.32	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.38	— .43
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.38	— .43
Seed	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.12	— .16
Bromide	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Iodide	oz.	.40	— .45
Lactate	oz.	.15	— .20
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.55	— .65
Granular, C. P.	lb.	.80	— .85
Salicylate	lb.	3.15	— 3.50
Strophanthus Seed, brown	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Green	lb.		—
Powdered	lb.		—
Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8ths oz.		1.90	— 2.00
Alk., powd., 1-8th oz. v.	oz.	1.70	— 1.80
Glycerophosphate, ½-oz. v.	oz.		— 3.05
Nitrate, 1-8th oz. v.	oz.		— 1.95
Sulphate, 1-8th oz. v.	oz.		— 1.65
Sublamine, S. & G.	oz.		— .50
Sugar of Milk, pow'd.	lb.	.22	— .24
1-lb. cartons	lb.	.24	— .28
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.		— 1.35
L. & F.	oz.		—
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonethylmeth, U.S.P.	lb.	17.50	—20.00
Sulphur, Iodide	oz.	.35	— .42
Flowers	lb.	.04	— .08
Lac, precipitated	lb.	.35	— .45
Roll	lb.	.03	— .06
Washed	lb.	.09	— .12
Sumac bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.09	— .15
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.04	— .06
Purified	lb.	.16	— .20
Tamarinds	kegs	3.00	— 3.25
Tannalbin	oz.		— .85
Tannoform	oz.	—	— .50
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.60	— .70
No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.		— .85
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.65	— .80
Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car.	lb.	.65	— .70
Terpinol	lb.		— 2.00
Theobromine	oz.		— 1.70
Theocin	oz.		— 2.70
Theophorin	oz.		— .75
Thiosinamine	lb.		— 8.50
1-oz. c.v. inc.	oz.		— .65
Thiocarbamide	oz.		— 1.60
Thiocol	oz.		— 1.60
Thyme herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Thymol	lb.	12.00	—12.50
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	12.00	—12.50
Tilia Flowers, no leaves	lb.	.60	— .65
With leaves	lb.	.55	— .60
Tolypyrin	oz.		— 1.25
Tormentilla Root	lb.	.40	— .50
Triphenin	oz.		— .50
Tragacanth, Aleppo, extra	lb.	3.30	— 3.50
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.45	— .50
Venice	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Artificial	lb.	.18	— .20
Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.25	— .33
False	lb.	.47	— .52
Uran. Acetate, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.oz.			— .55
1-lb.	lb.		— 7.50
Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.		— .45
Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14.	lb.		— 5.75
1-oz. g s.v. 7.	oz.		— .45
Sulph., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.		— .50
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	— .20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
German	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .90
Vanillin	oz.	.65	— .80
Veratrine	oz.		— 2.40
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	— .20
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	— .50
Veronal	oz.		—
Tablets, 10's	tube 100s		— .45
Vervain Root	lb.	.30	— .40
Violet Flowers	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	— .35
Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	— .30
Water Pepper	lb.	.20	— .25
Wax, Bay	lb.	.30	— .33
Bees, yellow	lb.	.42	— .50
White	lb.	.50	— .65
Carnauba, No. 1	lb.	.56	— .66
Japan	lb.	.22	— .25
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.44	— 50
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .55
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	— .20
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Ground	lb.	.14	— .18
Willow Bark, black	lb.		— .18
White	lb.		— .25
Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	— .26
Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	— .75
Witch Hazel, Extract, double Dist.	gal.	.70	— .80
Barrels	gal.	.55	— .65
Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	— .18
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Xeroform	oz.		— .42
Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.16	— .22
Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.50	— .70
Bromide	lb.	.40	— .45
Chloride, fused	lb.	.40	— 1.00
Granulated	lb.	.35	— .55
Iodide	oz.	.37	— .44
Metallic, C.P.	lb.	.45	— .90
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.60	— 1.60
Hypophosphite	oz.	.25	— .30
Lactophosphate	oz.		—
Oxide, American, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .60
Eng., Hubbuck's	lb.	.50	— .55
Permanganate	oz.	.45	— .60
Phosphide	oz.	.40	— .50
Salicylate	oz.		—
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	— .10
C.P.	lb.	.18	— .23

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from May 29 to June 5, inclusive giving amounts in detail, name of consignee and port of shipment:

ACID—
4 drs. 25 bbls. cresylic, W. E. Jordon & Co., Manchester
55 drs., Parke, Davis & Co., Manchester
100 csks. 1 dr. cresylic, White Tar Co., Manchester
50 bbls. cresylic, Nat'l. Aniline & Chem. Co., Manchester
44 drs. cresylic, Bakelite Co., Manchester
1 dr., Van Selberg Oil Co., Manchester
50 csks, oxalic, Perth Amboy Chem. Co. Copenhagen

AMMONIUM MURIATE—
20 cs., Grasselli Chem. Co., Liverpool

ARGOLS—
180 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Capetown

BALSAM—
39 cs. copaiba, Dodge & Olcott Co., South American ports.
30 bxs. copaiba, I. Brandon & Bros., Puerto Colombia
3 cs. copaiba, Mech. & Metals Nat'l Bk., Manoas

BARK—
653 bgs. quillaya, W. R. Grace & Co., Valparaiso

BAY RUM—
15 cs., Schieffelin & Co., St. Croix

BEANS—
40 cs. vanilla, Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles

BISMUTH METAL—
14 cs., Merck & Co., London

CALOMEL—
20 cs., F. J. Hopkins & Son, London

CAMPHOR—
37 cs., Stand. Bank, So. Africa, London

CHALK—
70 pgs., P. E. Anderson & Co., Liverpool

COPRA—
48 bgs., Franklin Baker Co., Kingston

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
256 bs. gambier, L. Littlejohn & Co., Singapore
1,000 bgs. mangrove bark extract, Bank of Montreal, Singapore
34 sks., 81 sacks cochineal, W. R. Grace & Co., South Pacific ports
7 sacks, annatto, F. de Mecardo, South Pacific ports
371 bgs. red mangrove bark, Brit. Consul, Kingston.
1,140 bgs. red mangrove bark, Brit. Consul, Kingston
2 csks. cudbear, Oakes M'f'g. Co., London
5 csks. orchil liquor, J. Campbell, London
1 csk. orchil liquor, A. Hoffman & Co., London
2 csks. cudbear, Oakes M'f'g. Co., London
1 bbl. dye bark, H. A. Aselett & Co., Manoas

ESSENCES—
5 csks. essential, Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles
66 cs. essence, A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles
5 cs. essence, Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles
15 cs. essence, George Lueders & Co., Marseilles
200 cs. essence, A. Klipstein & Co., Bordeaux
87 drs. rose, Antoine Chiris Co., Cayenne
200 ¼ cs. essence, Baring Bros. & Co., Messina
150 ¼ cs. essence, Nat'l. Aniline & Chem. Co., Messina
113 ½ cs. essence, Brown Bros. & Co., Messina
23 cs. essential, Gerhard & Hey, London

GLYCERIN—
15 cks., Marx & Rawolle, Marseilles
40 drs. American Trading Co., Rio de Janeiro

GUMS—
143 bgs. arabic, Arabol M'f'g. Co., Liverpool
10 cs. olibanum, McKesson & Robbins, London

HERBS—
9 bs. medicinal, S. B. Penick & Co., Manchester

IRON OXIDE—
243 bbls., F. A. Richardt & Co., Malaga
45 bbls., Montag & Cassidy, Malaga
100 bbls., C. J. Orsborne & Co., Malaga
15 bbls., Frame, Leaycraft & Co., Malaga
100 bbls., Perry, Ryer & Co., Malaga

INDIGO—
50 chests, J. L. Stifel & Sons (transit), London
49 chests, Arnold, Hoffman & Co., London
15 chests, Am. Dyewood Co., London
24 chests, Geisenheimer & Co., London
2 csks., Am. Dyewood Co., Bordeaux
50 chests, E. J. Bauer, London

IODINE—
548 bbls., 559 kegs, S. E. Nash & L. Watjen, South Pacific ports
162 pgs., S. E. Nash & L. Watjen, Antofogasta

KERNELS—
700 bgs. ground nut, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Shanghai
120 bgs. cinnamon, Busk & Daniels, Manila

KOLA NUTS—
2 bgs., A. M. Patterson, Kingston
3 bgs., West Indies Trad'g Co., Kingston

LIME—
5 csks. sulphate, A. J. Woodroff & Co., London
202 csks, citrate, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Messina
122 csks. citrate, Perry, Ryer & Co., Messina
123 csks. citrate, A. Brown & Co., Messina

LOGWOOD—
3 lots, F. Ricart & Co., Curacao
40 tons root, 60 tons straight, Fruit Dispatch Co., Kingston
50 tons, Merchants Colonial Corp., Jacmel
150 tons, E. Maurer, Jacmel
100 tons, W. A. Leaman, Aux Cayes
150 tons, E. Maurer, Aux Cayes
100 tons, G. Amsinck & Co., Aux Cayes
200 tons, G. Amsinck, Jeremie

LEAVES—
12 bs. medicinal, Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles
3 cs.buchu, Wessels, Duval & Co., Valparaiso
46 bs. coca, Schaefer, Alkaloid Works, Co. Pacific
525 bgs. sage, A. N. Davis, Piraeus
125 bgs. sage, Farmer's Loan & Trust Co., Piraeus
92 bs. buchu, Brown Bros. & Co., Capetown

MANGANESE—
19 pgs. sulphate, A. Klipstein & Co., Liverpool

MANNA—
10 cs. Nat'l. Aniline & Chem. Co., Palermo

MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
6 cs. drugs, Lehn & Fink, Santa Marta
5 bbls. crude drugs, Brown Bros. & Co., London
66 csks. drugs, Brit. Consul, Puerto Colombia

MERCURY—
3 bottles, American Express Co., Liverpool
82 flasks, Compania de Minor de Taltal, Central America

MORDANT—
20 pgs. Grasselli Chem. Co., Manchester

NAPHTHALENE—
50 csks. flake, H. E. & J. O. Moore, Manchester

OILS—
65 cs. olive, Rockhill & Vietor, Marseilles
119 bbls. sulphur olive, Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., Seville
849 bbls. sulphur olive, Marden, Orth & Hastings, Seville
1,235 bbls. sulphur olive, Brown Bros. & Co., Seville
690 tons, cocoanut, Philippine Vegetable Oil Co., Manila
16 csks. palm, Arnold Hoffman & Co., Liverpool
6 drs. castor, E. F. Drew & Co., Puerto Colombia
195 bbls. olive, Kidder, Peabody & Co., Malaga
281 cs. olive, R. Moelhausen, Malaga
248 bbls. creosote, Nat'l. Aniline & Chem. Co., Manchester
56 csks. castor, West Disinfecting Co., Manchester
50 csks, creosote, F. D. Downing & Co., Manchester
9 drs. citronella, G. Lueders & Co., Calcutta
18 drs. citronella, Green & Co., Calcutta

ORTHO CRESOL—
31 csks., Nat'l. Gum & Mica Co., Manchester

PARIS GREEN—
25 csks. Rathjens Am. Composition Co., London

PERFUMERY—
14 cs. Maurice Levy, Bordeaux
29 cs., Park & Tilford, Bordeaux
4 cs. E. Utard, Bordeaux
34 cs., Chas. Baez, Bordeaux

ROOTS—
1,682 bs. licorice, Aquimbeau & Ramee, Seville
508 bs. licorice, Brown Bros. & Co., Seville
5 bgs. ipecac, Fidanque Bros. & Son, South Pacific
3 bs. ipecac, G. Amsinck & Co., Cartagena
7 bs. ipecac, R. Del Castillo & Co., Cartagena
6 bs. ipecac, Brown Bros. & Co., Cartagena
119 bgs, gentian, Ernest Hovat, Bilbao
359 bs. licorice, Brown Bros. & Co., Bilbao
89 bs. licorice, Aquimbeau & Ramee, Bilbao
64 bs. licorice, Baring Bros. & Co., Bilbao
192 bgs. gentian, Mancha, Y. Cia, Bilbao
177 bgs. regaliz, C. W. Crous, Alicante
11 bs. hellebore, 12 bs. dandelion, 3 bs. valerian, 33 bs. 7 bs. licorice, S. B. Penick and Co., London
9 bs. licorice, Schulz & Ruckgaber, London

SEED—
1,128 bgs. rape, Dowler, Forbes & Co., Shanghai
100 bgs. canary, V. A. Garcia, Malaga
3,633 bgs castor, American Linseed Co., Liverpool
20 sks. mustard, Old & Wallace, London
20 sks. mustard, Caruna & Co., London
395 bgs. nux vomica seed, McLaughlin, Gormley King Co., Calcutta
120 sks. mustard, W. R. Grace & Co., Valparaiso

SOAP—
40 crates (5 cases each), George Borgfeldt & Co., Seville

SPICES—
150 cs. nutmegs, L. Littlejohn & Co., Singapore
150 cs. nutmegs, Henderson & Korn, Singapore
50 cs. nutmegs, J. H. Recknagel & Co., Singapore
150 cs. nutmegs, Smith & Schipper, Singapore
197 bs. cloves, Green & Co., Liverpool
8 bgs. ginger, A. A. Lindo & Co., Limon
21 bgs. ginger, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston
415 bgs. ginger, J. E. Kerr & Co., Kingston
13 bgs. cinnamon, Baring Bros. & Co., Calcutta
500 bs. cloves, L. Littlejohn & Co., Liverpool
500 bs. cloves, Vernon Metal Co., Capetown
295 bgs. paprika, E. E. Marks & Co., Alicante
100 bgs. paprika, Lewis Germond Co., Alicante
400 bgs. paprika, L. Littlejohn & Co., Alicante
20 bgs. paprika, Swift & Co., Alicante
400 bgs. paprika, Van Loan & Co., Alicante
50 bgs. paprika, Prudential Specialty Co., Alicante
300 bgs. paprika, A. Stauff, Alicante
100 bgs. paprika, M. P. Kroeger & Co., Alicante
50 bgs. paprika, H. Schoenfeld, Alicante

SPONGES—
21 bs. National Sponge Co., Havana

ST. JOHNS BREAD—
200 bgs., J. D. Nordlinger & Co., Liverpool

SULPHUR—
25 csks., Mallinckrodt Chem. Works, Manchester
20 csks. orchil liquor, A. Klipstein & Co., Manchester

Importations—*Cont'd*

7 csks. cudbear, A. Klipstein & Co., Manchester

SUMAC—
700 bgs. ground, Marden, Orth & Hastings, Palermo
700 bgs. ground, Schultz & Ruckgaber, Palermo
700 bgs. ground, Baring Bros. & Co., Messina
420 bgs. ground, A. Klipstein & Co., Messina

TALC—
600 bgs. L. A. Salomon & Bro., Bordeaux

TARTAR—
500 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Messina
100 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles
364 bgs. 195 bgs., C. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles

VANADIUM—
1,200 bgs., Am. Vanadium Co., South Pacific ports

WATER—
8 cs. rose., G. Lueders & Co., Marseilles
52 csks. rose, American Express Co., Marseilles
50 cs. rose, V. A. Garcia, Malaga

WAX—
200 bgs. paraffin, Union Petroleum Co., Liverpool
6 cs. bees, G. Amsinck & Co., South Pacific ports
33 sks. bees, Lascelles & Co., South Pacific ports
11 bgs. bees, Huttlinger & Struller, Port de Paix
1 cs. bees, H. Mann & Co., Port de Paix
68 bgs. bees, A. S. Lascelles & Co., South Pacific

Exportations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal exports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from May 29 to June 5, inclusive

ACID, ACETIC—337,826 lbs., $75,175, England
101 lbs., $13, Nicaragua
11 lbs., $3, Salvador
135 lbs., $24, Jamaica
410 lbs., $98, Cuba
694 lbs., $218, Colombia
14,744 lbs., $2,547, Mexico
200 lbs., $56, Brazil
240 lbs., $89, Venezuela
85 lbs., $26, Danish West Indies
212 lbs., $58, Dutch West Indies
105 lbs., $12, Colombia
488 lbs., $117, Venezeula
4,286 lbs., $1,050, Cuba
350 lbs., $110, Brazil

BORIC—212 lbs., $40, Guatemala
212 lbs., $38, Nicaragua
212 lbs., $17, Salvador
300 lbs., $38, Colombia
54 lbs., $5, Nicaragua
170 lbs., $19, Salvador
1,740 lbs., $186, Mexico
50 lbs., $7, Cuba
410 lbs., $40, Brazil
440 lbs., $67, Brazil
80 lbs., $9, Colombia
3,260 lbs., $40, Russia in Europe

CARBOLIC—14,170 lbs., $20,546, France
4,750 lbs., $4,750, England
235 lbs., $232, Colombia
15,880 lbs., $20,948, France
12,609 lbs., $14,719, Russia in Europe
37,229 lbs., $38,175, France
30 lbs., $56, Mexico
110 lbs., $121, Brazil
172 lbs., $253, Brazil
3,260 lbs., $450, Russia in Europe

CITRIC—100 lbs., $80, Bermuda
110 lbs., $80, Costa Rica
50 lbs., $43, Hayti
7,870 lbs., $8,500, France
519 lbs., $310, Norway
18,370 lbs., $13,875, Russia in Europe
60 lbs., $76, Mexico
110 lbs., $82, Brazil
660 lbs., $480, Chile
230 lbs., $147, Venezuela
110 lbs., $90, Guatemala
330 lbs., $272, Brazil

MURIATIC—6,768 lbs., $446, Costa Rica
17 lbs., $2, Guatemala
155 lbs., $35, Colombia
400 lbs., $8, Ecuador
6,529 lbs., $153, Mexico
112,193 lbs., $2,358, Cuba
22,445 lbs., $2,036, Brazil
1,664 lbs., $96, Venezuela
55 lbs., $12, Brazil
1,390 lbs., $116, Cuba
7,500 lbs., $400, San Domingo

OXALIC—100 lbs., $9, Hayti
1,075 lbs., $699, Cuba

PICRIC—252,550 lbs., $285,625, France
596,053 lbs., $841,912, France

SALICYLIC—700 lbs., $2,870, England
13 lbs., $34, Colombia
280 lbs., $200, Russia in Europe
6,316 lbs., $33,000, Sweden
2,665 lbs., $10,736, England
132 lbs., $481, Brazil

TARTARIC—111 lbs., $68, Guatemala
100 lbs., $67, Panama
110 lbs., $71, Salvador
2,989 lbs., $2,163, Cuba
50 lbs., $43, Hayti
739 lbs., $468, Colombia
110 lbs., $65, British Honduras
420 lbs., $280, Guatemala
110 lbs., $73, Brazil
60 lbs., $54, Colombia
550 lbs., $242, Uruguay
509 lbs., $353, Venezuela
220 lbs., $130, Brazil
561 lbs., $378, Chile
11 lbs., $7, Colombia
2,520 lbs., $2,066, Cuba

SULPHURIC—1,500 lbs., $67, Cuba
185 lbs., $41, Colombia
812 lbs., $49, Ecuador
55 lbs., $7, Peru
180 lbs., $17, Jamaica
7,750 lbs., $135, Trinidad
42,000 lbs., $1,050, Cuba
229 lbs., $14, Brazil
57,695 lbs., $2,263, Chile
17,050 lbs., $592, British Guiana
1,275 lbs., $25, British West Africa
4,650 lbs., $200, British West Indies
10,888 lbs., $537, Cuba
205 lbs., $14, Danish West Indies
9,458 lbs., $513, French West Indies
4,732 lbs., $533, Chile
39,404 lbs., $1,378, British Guiana

ALCOHOL—599,784 gls., $227,912, France
40 gls., $27, Mexico
20 gls., $19, Ecuador
570,776 gls., $236,322, France
97 gls., $75, Brazil

WOOD—4,844 gls., $1,810, France
50 gls., $22, Hayti
250 gls., $175, Chile

ALUMINUM SULPHATE—$2,500, France
$2,019, Argentina
$2,244, France
$2,240, Sweden
$5,262, Argentina
$2,300, Italy

AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS—$170, Cuba
$29, Ecuador
$72, Hayti
$2,119, Brazil
$45, Chile
$409, Venezuela

AQUA—$25, Brazil
$549, Cuba

AMMONIUM NITRATE—$5,332, France
$23,536, France
$8,850, France
$52,606, Italy

SULPHATE—$96, Portugal
$120, Mexico
$112, Chile

AMMONIAC, SAL—450 lbs., $48, Colombia
1,980 lbs., $151, Argentina
30 lbs., $5, Chile
200 lbs., $24, Guatemala

ARSENIC—$3, Panama
$154, Brazil
$38, Brazil

BARIUM CHLORIDE—$2, Cuba

BARK EXTRACTS—$6,865, France
$14,676, England
$945, Greece
$1,288, Uruguay

BORAX—$400, Norway
$1,666, Sweden
$35, Guatemala
$50, Panama
$12, Salvador
$308, Cuba
$4, Hayti
$8, Argentina
$45, Brazil
$392, Chile
$4, Guatemala
$6, Honduras
$18, Colombia

BALSAMS—$1, Hayti
$3,088, England

BEES WAX—21 lbs., $4, Mexico
200 lbs., $65, Chile
120 lbs., $47, British Honduras

BISMUTH SUBNITRATE—$6,253, Russia in Europe
$641, Mexico
$605, Venezuela
$73, Greece
$620, Brazil

BORAX—$20, Guatemala
$40, Nicaragua
$5, Hayti
$29, Colombia
$42, Peru
$13, Danish West Indies

BROMIN—$20,000, England
$9, Cuba

CADMIUM—$2,500, France

CALCIUM CARBIDE—3,240 lbs., $141, Costa Rica
9,200 lbs., $435, Nicaragua
2,180 lbs., $130, Panama
40,000 lbs., $1,500, Mexico
2,000 lbs., $75, Jamaica
120 lbs., $8, Hayti
2,000 lbs., $84, Costa Rica
5,000 lbs., $150, Panama
500 lbs., $15, Salvador
40,000 lbs., $1,500 Mexico
2,000 lbs., $76, Trinidad
85,600 lbs., $4,000, Cuba
200 lbs., $8, Argentina
629,200 lbs., $21,339, Chile
600 lbs., $24, French West Indies
60,350 lbs., $1,810, Venezuela
2,500 lbs., $75, Guatemala

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE—$5,481, France
$2,278, England

BISULPHIDE—$16, Mexico
$62, Chile
$13, Danish West Indies

CASTOR OIL—1 gl., $1, Canada
20 gls., $27, Nicaragua
50 gls., $60, Mexico
700 gls., $852, Cuba
10 gls., $25, Hayti
70 gls., $68, Ecuador
20 gls., $40, Venezuela
12 gls., $17, British West Indies
65 gls., $79, French West Indies
16 gls., $20, Colombia
20 gls., $52, Venezuela

CHLOROFORM—$80, Italy
$45, England
$23, Costa Rica
$3, Honduras
$10, Colombia
$90, England
$54, Salvador
$144, Mexico
$727, Argentina
$154, Brazil
$12, Peru
$312, Uruguay
$136, Venezuela
$125, Italy
$149, Brazil

CHLORAL HYDRATE—$675, England
$1, Colombia

Exportations—*Cont'd*

$2,248, France
$440, Russia in Europe
$143, Brazil
$66, British South Africa

CHLORINE—32,553 lbs., $3,000, France

COCOA BUTTER—$540, Norway
$1,267, Russia in Europe

COPPER SULPHATE—873,125 lbs., $174,615, Spain
133 lbs., $30, Nicaragua
1,000 lbs., $95, Colombia
23,725 lbs., $4,345, Brazil

CORN OIL—8,575 lbs., $975, England
51,016 lbs., $4,621, French West Indies

CREAM OF TARTAR—$25, Bermuda
$103, Nicaragua
$54, Salvador
$46, Brazil
$58, Venezuela
$27, Japan

REOSOTE OIL—$146, Chile

DEXTRINE—12,000 lbs., $1,386, Denmark
61,600 lbs., $3,000, England
2,240 lbs., $190, England
6,934 lbs., $562, Mexico
200 lbs., $24, Cuba
346 lbs., $18, Venezuela
2,800 lbs., $140, Greece
2,240 lbs., $287, Chile
883 lbs., $104, Cuba

DYES & DYESTUFFS—$2,006, Denmark
$330, Portugal
$35,273, England
$1,536, Scotland
$43, Jamaica
$1,500, Argentina
$22,522, France
$2, Panama
$11,730, Mexico
$2,774, Argentina
$2,325, Brazil
$1,183, Chile
$2,134, Venezuela
$10,299, Italy
$390, Argentina
$155, Venezuela
$550, Russia in Europe
$722, Japan
$3,300, Russia in Asia

DYEWOOD EXTRACT—$21,800, Italy
$4,431, Portugal
$4,675, England
$1,620 England
$615, Argentina
$818, Italy
$1,252, Chile
$12,315, Italy
$815, Brazil

EPSOM SALTS—1,137 lbs., $50, Panama
1,260 lbs., $60, Salvador
679 lbs., $37, British West Indies
129 lbs., $6, Hayti
850 lbs., $35, Colombia
438 lbs., $22, Salvador
10,669 lbs., $427, Mexico
5,200 lbs., $392, Argentina
46,500 lbs., $2,395, Brazil
125 lbs., $5, British West Indies
2,375 lbs., $155, Brazil
718 lbs., $31, British Guiana
15,200 lbs., $896, Brazil

ETHER—$112, Cuba
$93, Mexico
$188, Cuba
$181, Cuba
$1, Honduras
$19, Brazil

SULPHURIC—$112, Cuba
$28, Nicaragua
$54, Argentina
$124, Chile
$109, Uruguay
$25, Brazil

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—$7, Trinidad
$19, British West Indies
$296, Cuba
$41, Hayti
$35, China
$64, Panama
$157, Mexico
$24, Newfoundland
$33, Jamaica
$48, Trinidad
$32, British West Indies
$24, Cuba
$276, Venezuela
$160, Canary Islands
$6, Panama
$8, Jamaica
$190, San Domingo
$14, Colombia
$107, Peru
$422, Venezuela
$25, France
$12, British Honduras
$95, Guatemala
$219, Cuba
$320, Brazil
$98, Ecuador

FORMALDEHYDE—1,978 lbs., $193, Brazil
65,121 lbs., $5,320, England
1 lb., $4, Cuba
132,193 lbs., $15,878, England
100 lbs., $18, Salvador
150 lbs., $24, Colombia
400 lbs., $76, Peru
15,100 lbs., $3,328, England
50 lbs., $9, Mexico
400 lbs., $45, Argentina
2,100 lbs., $315, Bolivia
40 lbs., $250, Venezuela
400 lbs., $52, Greece
22,400 lbs., $2,130, Italy
8,150 lbs., $1,100, England
328 lbs., $63, Brazil

GLUCOSE—41,207 lbs., $952, Argentina
10,339 lbs., $318, Brazil
406,800 lbs., $9,420, England
1,344,118 lbs., $30,057, England
696 lbs., $20, Cuba
40,955 lbs., $1,670, Argentina
6,730 lbs., $157, France
820,500 lbs., $19,078, England
1,800 lbs., $54, Panama
138,201 lbs., $3,040, Argentina

GLYCERIN—15 lbs., $25, France
30 lbs., $30, Bermuda
100 lbs., $60, Guatemala
320 lbs., $183, Brazil
60 lbs., $33, Guatemala
40 lbs., $26, Honduras
57 lbs., $39, Panama
50 lbs., $31, British West Indies
513 lbs., $317, Colombia
11,299 lbs., $5,055, England
220 lbs., $136, British Honduras
20 lbs., $15, Panama
50 lbs., $30, Mexico
300 lbs., $137, Cuba
110 lbs., $61, Colombia
50 lbs., $34, Ecuador
546 lbs., $336, British Guiana
175 lbs., $183, Venezuela
200 lbs., $188, Greece
10,000 lbs., $6,000, Italy
17 lbs., $20, British West Indies
50 lbs., $20, British West Indies
110 lbs., $74, Brazil
110 lbs., $61, Colombia
100 lbs., $62, Venezuela

HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE — $1,813, England
$3,360, Russia in Europe
$6,557, England
$152, Mexico
$1,700, England
$650, France

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—$68, Costa Rica
$34, Salvador
$1, British West Indies
$58, Cuba
$36, Colombia
$19, Nicaragua
$156, Cuba
$420, Argentina
$41, Ecuador
$302, Peru
$474, Uruguay
$99, Venezuela
$9, Danish West Indies
$21, Colombia
$4, British Honduras
$27, Cuba
$286, Brazil

IODINE—$37, Italy
$37, England
$37, England
$37, Italy
$2,375, Russia in Europe

LEAD ACETATE—$14,415, England
$388, Brazil
$8, Brazil
$76, Cuba

LIME CHLORIDE—$40, Denmark
$1,936, Costa Rica
$699, Panama
$592, Norway
$10,830, Sweden
$2,096, Brazil
$2,313, Chile
$140, Colombia
$1,250, Denmark
$2, Bermuda
$1,231, Cuba

OPIUM—$32, Ecuador
$127, Venezuela
$2, Danish West Indies
$176, Brazil
$155, Brazil

PERFUMERY—$33, Guatemala
$104, Honduras
$141, Nicaragua
$1,214, Panama
$148, Salvador
$895, Mexico
$649, Newfoundland
$7, Jamaica
$499, Trinidad
$24, British West Indies
$261, Cuba
$131, Hayti
$1,163, Argentina
$97, Bolivia
$328, Brazil
$240, Chile
$126, Colombia
$321, Ecuador
$290, Peru
$806, Uruguay
$273, Venezuela
$1,781, Chile
$100, Australia
$587, British West Africa
$195, Canary Islands
$206, Italy
$1,181, England
$106, British Honduras
$160, Guatemala
$5, Greece
$122, England
$40, Bermuda
$250, Panama
$63, Salvador
$824, British West Indies
$49, Cuba
$127, Danish West Indies
$54, Dutch West Indies
$703, Argentina
$587, Brazil
$78, Chile
$123, Colombia
$123, British Guiana
$83, Peru
$9, Uruguay
$110, Venezuela
$229, Jamaica
$844, Cuba
$310, Bolivia
$211, Brazil
$13, Colombia
$114, Ecuador
$18, Peru
$2,582, Japan
$880, British West Africa
$8, British South Africa
$21, Honduras

PETROLEUM JELLY—$15, Denmark
$11,747, England
$33, Costa Rica
$41, Guatemala
$10, Honduras
$11, Panama
$55, Jamaica
$7, British West Indies
$8, Hayti
$143, Colombia
$82, Peru
$3,000, Russia in Europe
$3,415, England
$78, Guatemala
$50, Panama
$1,603, Mexico
$2, Newfoundland
$16, Trinidad
$125, Argentina
$157, Chile
$20 British Guiana
$90, Uruguay
$21, Venezuela
$53, British West Africa
$35, Greece
$12, Jamaica
$57, Danish West Indies
$1, Dutch West Indies
$210, Argentina
$2, Colombia
$35, Venezuela
$530, France
$1,956, Italy
$35, British Honduras
$181, Cuba
$5,033, Brazil
$79, Ecuador
$350, Peru

(*Concluded on page 32.*)

Want Ads

RATE—Our charge for these *WANT ADS* in this publication, *all classifications*, is $1.00 an issue for 20 words or less; additional words, 5c each.

PAYMENT in all cases should accompany the order; add **10c if answers are to be forwarded.**

Address, WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS
No. 3 Park Place New York

WANTED—Unbroken containers, C.O.D. Detroit. Aspirin, Resorcin, Chinosol, Creosote Carbonate, Guaiacol Carbonate, Euquinine, Sajodin, Phenolphthalein, Guaiacol Liquid, Ichthyols, Neosalvarsan, Salvarsan, Phenacetin, Acetphenetidin, Salipyrin, Salophen, Acetylamidosalol, Diuretin, Veronal, etc. Surpluses also for sale, at object prices. Galyl, A. 1. French Neosalvarsan Equivalent, Infringing on no American patents, 8 page booklet—Syphilis Treatise—Free. Address: A. C. SMITH, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.

DYE PLANT FOR ST. PAUL?

ST. PAUL, MINN., June 6—Negotiations are pending for the establishment of a $1,500,000 dye plant near the H. Koppers Company coke plant, to be located in this city. An option on a site for the coke company is said to have been obtained on the lower Mississippi river levee near Pig's Eye. It is said the new dye plant, owned partly by the H. Koppers Company interests, will be decided upon as soon as the contract with the St. Paul Gas Light Company has been signed, providing for the sale of gas from the coke plant to the company.

WACO, TEX.—J. M. ("Shell") Carter, Jr., for many years connected with the wholesale drug business in this city, has opened a retail drug store, Seventh and Austin, in the center of the business district. The prescription department is in charge of Walter H. Johnson.

We Specialize in

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Common, 1st and 2nd preferred and fractional shares

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(Riker & Hegeman)

Correspondence invited

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GRASSELLI CHEMICAL STOCK

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Specialists in Chemical Stocks
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WOOLFAT PRODUCTS
Adeps Lanae—Neutral Woolfat
(ANHYDROUS)
135 Front Street **NEW YORK**

H. A. HIRSH, Broker
AQUA AMMONIA
CHEMICALS *ACIDS*
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Bayard & Co., Inc. 29 Broadway NEW YORK Tel. Rector 6227
We Sell
ACETIC ACID, 80 % Commercial
SULPHATE OF COPPER, large crystals
Potassium BROMIDE Sodium

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Produce Results

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EDWARD T. MAY
95 William St. Telephones—John 2341-1670 **NEW YORK**

OXALIC ACID
YELLOW PRUSSIATE of SODA
ZINC OXIDE and LITHOPHONE
Domestic and Imported
A. E. RATNER Telephone 5234 Broad **59 Pearl St., New York**

United Drug Co. Stock
Com., 2nd Pfd., 1st Pfd.
BOUGHT—SOLD—QUOTED
WEBB, LEVETT & CO.
43 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK
Tel. 1641-7 Hanover

Exportations—*Cont'd*

$53, Australia
$72, British South Africa

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—244 lbs., $190, Mexico

BICHROMATE—2,380 lbs., $1,208, Brazil
6,000 lbs., $4,560, Sweden

CHLORATE—8,466 lbs., $6,230, Brazil
744 lbs., $470, Venezuela
500 lbs., $333, Colombia
21,872 lbs., $14,884, Brazil
1,575 lbs., $963, Colombia
960 lbs., $307, Bermuda

CHLORIDE—2,120 lbs., $610, Chile

CYANIDE—11 lbs., $9, Mexico
5 lbs., $4, Chile
100 lbs., $28, Venezuela

PRUSSIATE—2,082 lbs., $3,547, Brazil
125 lbs., $63, Chile

SULPHATE—200 lbs., $96, Salvador

QUININE—$75, Brazil
$8, Colombia
$5, Ecuador
$1,132, Venezuela
$9,207, Greece

ROOTS AND HERBS—$980, France
$83, England
$17, Nicaragua
$99, Panama
$178, Cuba
$213, Colombia
$56, Ecuador
$545, France
$80, Russia in Europe
$1,355, England
$38, Mexico
$2, Colombia
$28, Peru
$849, England
$5, Dutch West Indies
$35, Colombia
$182, Venezuela
$273, Italy
$29, British Hondoras
$57, Peru

SALOL—1,440 lbs., $14,701, England
1,230 lbs., $11,125, Russia in Europe
300 lbs., $2,925, England
1.230 lbs., $11.125, Russia in Europe
300 lbs., $2,925, England
12 lbs., $120, Greece
1,129, lbs., $10,508, England
44 lbs., $390, Brazil

SALTPETER—925 lbs., $389, Colombia
2,000 lbs., $740, Venzeuela

SODA ASH—560 lbs., $17, Ecuador
407,111 lbs., $3,442, Chile
45,041 lbs., $446, Cuba
30,000 lbs., $1,050, Argentina
17,000 lbs., $516, Cuba

CAUSTIC—713,091 lbs., $15,361, France
222,386 lbs., $8,972, Italy
93.547 lbs., $5.612, England
4,748 lbs., $349, Panama
71.524 lbs., $3,793, Argentina
9,131 lbs., $561, Colombia
16,482 lbs., $902, Ecuador
57,250 lbs., $3.292, Sweden
97,000 lbs., $3.994, Mexico
675 lbs., $40, Cuba
69,180 lbs., $3,580, Brazil
278,050 lbs., $5,415, Chile
165,272 lbs., $5,415, Chile
1,508 lbs., $107, Colombia
27,000 lbs., $1,552, Ecuador
77,227 lbs., $4,587, Uruguay
76,565 lbs., $4,297, Venezuela
40,500 lbs., $1,368, Cuba
1,000 lbs., $72, Argentina
170,602 lbs., $11,573, Brazil
21.133 lbs., $1,066, Venezuela
450,012 lbs., $18,437, France
2,315 lbs., $138, Guatemala
41,848 lbs., $2,202, Cuba

SAL—7,700 lbs., $100, Bermuda
15.125 lbs. $193, Panama
2,180 lbs., $43, British West Indies
1,250 lbs., $19, Panama
5.250 lbs., $75, Brazil
19,750 lbs., $188, Chile
125 lbs., $2, Danish West Indies
860 lbs., $18, Dutch West Indies
3,750 lbs., $52, Bermuda
375 lbs., $6, Jamaica

SODIUM ACETATE—2,333 lbs., $303, France
51 lbs., $13, Brazil

BICARBONATE—2,240 lbs., $67, Guatemala
2,239 lbs., $59, Salvador
33,600 lbs., $538, Mexico
2.000 lbs., $40, Jamaica
336 lbs., $8, Hayti
1.949 lbs., $65, Colombia
660 lbs., $35, British Honduras
448 lbs., $9, Nicaragua
901 lbs., $24, Panama
445 lbs., $9, Salvador
98,431 lbs., $1,819, Mexico
224 lbs., $6, Jamaica
325 lbs., $52, Trinidad
25.430 lbs., $608, Cuba
162 lbs., $5, Hayti
1.110 lbs., $55, Argentina
3,570 lbs., $169, Chile
5.202 lbs., $151, Colombia
100 lbs., $8, Ecuador
5.522 lbs., $114, Venezuela
12,200 lbs., $265, Greece
112 lbs., $3, British West Indies
1,120 lbs., $26, Danish West Indies
12 lbs., $3, Dutch West Indies
600 lbs., $16, Colombia
2.369 lbs., $45, Venezuela
2,240 lbs., $48, Guatemala
22,400 lbs., $4,480, France
130 lbs., $95, Brazil

CYANIDE—179,600 lbs., $41,130, Mexico
1,100 lbs., $735, Colombia

CHLORATE—960 lbs., $307

HYPOSULPHITE—220 lbs., $5, Guatemala
452 lbs., $10, Mexico
52,500 lbs., $1,050, Chile
1,125 lbs., $17, Peru
200 lbs., $5, Venezuela
2,200 lbs., $45, New Zealand
5,680 lbs., $290, Greece
200 lbs., $4. Brazil
600 lbs., $23, Guatemala

NITRATE—7,898 lbs., $700, Argentina
921 lbs., $167, Peru
22,854 lbs., $1,000, Trinidad
22,274 lbs., $1,044, Argentina

PHOSPHATE—114 lbs., $9, Nicaragua

SALICYLATE—1,700 lbs., $6,375, England
5,140 lbs., $18,496, Russia in Europe
4 lbs., $10, Cuba
770 lbs., $2,923, Argentina
100 lbs., $683, Greece
50 lbs., $210, Brazil
2,200 lbs., $9,020, Russia in Asia

SILICATE—2,369 lbs., $150, Peru
39,826 lbs., $2,073, Brazil
7,289 lbs., $362, Chile
1,415 lbs., $68, Dutch Guiana
35,124 lbs., $1,026, Venezuela
600 lbs., $50, Argentina
19,500 lbs., $1,040, Colombia

SULPHATE—635 lbs., $15, Guatemala
373 lbs., $6, Nicaragua
220 lbs., $11, British Honduras
2,500 lbs., $35, Mexico
348 lbs., $5, Hayti
7,806 lbs., $136, Venezuela
1,005 lbs., $12, Colombia
2,500 lbs., $33, Venezuela
2,635 lbs., $37, Guatemala
565 lbs., $13, Colombia

SULPHITE—10,000 lbs., $739, Brazil

SULPHIDE—28,189 lbs., $874, England
11,200 lbs., $785, Russia in Europe
659 lbs., $26, Venezuela

SODIUM SALTS—$45, Denmark
$13, Jamaica
$13, British West Indies
$614, Cuba
$28, Hayti
$99, Colombia
$6, Ecuador
$1,568, Russia in Europe
$375, England
$31, British Honduras
$160, Guatemala
$23, Panama
$42, Salvador
$84, Mexico
$2,263, Newfoundland
$544, Argentina
$1,015, Brazil
$111, Colombia
$122, Venezuela
$5, Danish West Indies
$2, Dutch West Indies
$122, Brazil
$20, Bermuda
$16, British Honduras
$2, Guatemala

SPONGES—150 lbs., $150, England
2 lbs., $4, Mexico
73 lbs., $67, Venezuela
11 lbs., $11, Argentina
20 lbs., $15, Colombia

SULPHUR—270 tons, $5,890, Denmark
1 ton, $43, Ecuador
92 tons, $3,997, Brazil
20 tons, $1,073, Brazil

TALC—64,000 lbs., $1,690, Cuba

TOLUOL—58,255 lbs., $40,000, France
159,420 lbs., $95,650, Russia in Europe
91.537 lbs., $20,572, Sweden

TRINITROTOLUOL — 140,000lbs., $140,000, France
56,625 lbs., $55,000, Italy

ZINC OXIDE—268,800 lbs.,, $13,748, England
1,800 lbs., $173, Mexico
1,000 lbs., $131, Colombia
110 lbs., $27, Brazil

DR. HOLDER, FOREIGN TRADE ADVISER, TO LEAVE

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6—It is expected that immediately following the return to Washington of Secretary of State Lansing, the matter of the appointment of a successor to Dr. Charles A. Holder, who has resigned from his position as Foreign Trade Adviser of the State Department to become vice-president of the firm of G. Amsinck & Company, importers and exporters of 60 Hanover street, New York, will be put up to him for consideration.

It is understood that several very competent men connected with the consular service are being considered as Dr. Holder's successor, and among these is Consul Marion Letcher, who has been stationed at Chihuahua, Mexico, a man of unusual ability who has been connected with the consular service for a considerable length of time. It is believed that he is the favorite among the possible appointees, and his early selection is looked for.

Inasmuch as Dr. Holder severs his connection with the Government work on July 1, it is thought that an early selection of his successor will and should be made. There are many important matters pending in the Department which it is not desirable to lose sight of and it is highly important that a man fully competent to handle the situation be in Washington, clothed with authority of his office, ready to follow up any advantages that may arise.

The Office of the Foreign Trade Adviser of the State Department is one of the best organized among the offices and bureaus of the Government. It has a very efficient personnel and to this is largely due the success it has attained in securing the release of goods of German and Austrian origin, the movement of which has been prohibited under the British Order in Council of March 11, 1915, and the removal of the names of many American firms from the British blacklist.

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